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## Southeast Asia Report

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13 March 1986

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MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR CALLS FOR 'UNDERSTANDING' AMONG PARTIES

BK241245 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Kluang, Thur.--The Government is all for good relationships with all political parties, including the opposition, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said tonight.

He said the government has adopted this open attitude as it realised that such relationship was important to ensure peace in the country and that the society prospers.

The Prime Minister said an understanding between all parties was vital in any country and should prevail even though they might have different political opinions.

He said the idea of having political parties was to give the people the right to choose the type of Government they aspired for.

"A democratic system is not one which should invite dispute and chaos," he said.

He regretted that in the country there were people who ignored others just because of their political differences.

In a vague reference to PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party], Dr Mahathir blamed some leaders for planting the seeds of hatred among the people.

He said these leaders were responsible for instigating the people to reject those who have different political beliefs.

He also accused them of using their positions for personal gains.

He said some people had allowed themselves to be taken in by such unhealthy political struggles. He believed that the majority of the people would return the Barisan Nasional Government to power in the next election.

He said a strong Government was imperative to ensure continuous development and progress. He said the people should be thankful that under the present Government they had been able to live in peace and prosperity.

/6662

CSO: 4200/733

SABAH ASSEMBLYMEN QUIT TO SUPPORT OPPOSITION

HK250540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 25 (AFP)--Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan of East Malaysia's Sabah State was flying home Tuesday amidst unconfirmed reports that six assemblymen from his Christian-dominated government had quit to join the opposition ranks.

The six announced in Kota Kinabalu, the Sabah state capital, Monday night that they were leaving Mr. Kitingan's Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) because of the government's failure to develop the state and ensure progress, the reports said.

Observers said that their departure would leave the PBS, which won office after bitterly contested state elections in April last year, with only 22 elected assemblymen against 26 for the opposition.

But Mr. Kitingan's government, which also has the services of six appointed members with full voting rights in the 54 member assembly, was in no immediate danger of collapsing, the observers said.

A chief minister's department official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSES in a telephone interview that Mr. Kitingan had abandoned plans to attend a conference of sultan's and governors here to return home.

The English language daily, THE NEW STRAITS TIMES, said that among the six who quit was Ignatius Malajun, former president of the Parti Moyog, which like Mr. Kitingan's PBS draws much of its support from the predominantly Kadazan community.

Mr. Kitingan, a 45-year-old Catholic lawyer, also lost the support of two Chinese members of the State Assembly.

While Mr. Malajun and at least one other assemblyman announced plans to join the Parti Moyog it was still unclear as to what the other four would do.

The PBS' biggest threat in the State Assembly comes from the predominantly Moslem United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) which has 16 seats, almost all from Moslem-dominated constituencies.

USNO leader Mustapha Harun has filed a writ in the Kota Kinabalu High Court seeking a declaration that he is Sabah's legitimate chief minister on grounds that the state governor Adnan Robert appointed him first after the April poll.

The court announced last week that it will rule on the writ on April 15.

Mr. Malanjun said in a statement that the PBS had failed to reduce racial and political polarisation which he claimed had reached an unprecedented level in the oil- and timber-rich state after the April elections.

Federal leaders have criticised Mr. Kitingan's government for only representing the Kadazan and Chinese communities and ignoring Sabah's Moslems who make up almost 50 per cent of the state's 1.3 million people.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has refused to admit the PBS into his 11-party National Front Coalition despite claims by Mr. Kitingan that his party represents all races.

/6662  
CSO: 4200/733

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR INCREASED AID TO BOAT PEOPLE

BK250919 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian deputy home affairs minister, Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, has urged the international community to devote more attention to the problem of Vietnamese refugees. For several years, Malaysia has borne the brunt of the boat people burden. Malaysia has on humanitarian grounds allowed Vietnamese refugees to enter and remain on Malaysian territory pending their departure for permanent resettlement in third countries. As many as 700 refugees leave for such third countries every month.

Meanwhile, the number of boat people staying in the three refugee camps on Malaysian soil remains at about 8,000. A U.S. congressional report published in May 1985 mentioned that the majority of persons leaving Vietnam and hoping to be resettled in some third countries preferred to reach Malaysia if possible. Apparently, according to the report, the intending migrants are aware of the better camp facilities at Pulau Bidong, the Malaysian island off the east coast. However, Malaysia notes from previous experience that the international community can easily become apathetic and even indifferent to the refugee problem. The net results will be that the refugees will be staying longer in the camps, and the processing formalities for resettlement will tend to drag on.

In this connection, the international community should also review the current cooperation of the Vietnamese Orderly Departure Program. This scheme was formulated because of the immense problems that arose out of the exodus of boat people from Vietnam in the late 1970's. The Orderly Development [as heard] Program or ODP was developed as a more humanitarian means of departure for persons who might otherwise risk the trips in open boats. The memorandum of understanding was signed in June 1979 by the Republic of Vietnam [official name as heard] and the UN High Commission for Refugees. According to the American congressional document, the ODP has shortly gained momentum but it has not resulted in the long-sought after elimination of the boat departures from Vietnam.

This is exactly what causes the governments of Malaysia and other countries in the region some anxiety. There is a tendency on the part of countries that

traditionally have been admitting the Vietnamese refugees that as far as they are concerned they are doing enough. But, the exodus out of Vietnam continues. The Vietnamese Government regards the exodus of its citizens as illegal, and there are severe penalties imposed on persons who are caught leaving illegally.

The dilemma for Malaysia is that the illegal immigrants continue to arrive. Under these circumstances and in view of the recession and the problems it poses for Malaysia, the Malaysian Government will have to review its role in allowing Vietnamese refugees to enter the country. The Malaysian deputy home affairs minister has called on Vietnam to help solve the refugee problem with the Orderly Departure Program. The least that other nations can do is to contribute more generously to voluntary organizations and the UN High Commission for Refugees. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society is doing human service in the refugee camps. Malaysia is therefore doing more than its fair share in this matter and now calls upon the other countries and on Vietnam itself to help to solve the very crucial problem involving many thousands of people.

/6662

CSO: 4200/733

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

MAHATHIR VISITS PERLIS--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad gave an assurance that the ruling party will not practice the policy of oppression against any race in the country because this is forbidden by Islam. It is the party's policy to serve the people, Islam, and the country. The prime minister was addressing the residents of a village outside Kangar in the north peninsular state of Perlis. He is on a 2-day visit to that state. He reminded Muslims not to value the material form of religion only because what is more important is the contents. That was why the government wanted to inject Islamic values into the administration. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said values like trustworthiness and efficiency would enable the people to progress in every field. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Feb 86 BK] /6662

TRADE SURPLUS IN 1985--Malaysia's trade surplus for the first 11 months of 1985 rose to 6.629 billion ringgit from 4.96 billion ringgit in the previous corresponding period. During the period under review, Malaysia's direct foreign trade showed a surplus of 6.936 billion ringgit, but its trade with Singapore was in the red to the tune of 307 million ringgit. Malaysia's major trading partners during the period were Japan, followed by Singapore and the United States. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/733

NDF STATEMENT HITS 13 YEARS OF 'U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 4, 8

[NDF Statement on the 13th Year of Struggle Against the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship  
21 September 1985: "As Long as a Blade of Grass Grows in This Country, There  
Will Be People to Fight the Oppressors"]

[Text] To every generation is born an oppressor.

And so it was on September 21, 1972 that the Filipino people came to be  
tyrannized by one. In the guise of "saving the Republic and reforming  
society." Ferdinand E. Marcos issued Proclamation 1081 imposing martial law in  
the Philippines.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and counting Marcos' term of office  
since 1965, twenty years of Marcos rule. What has his regime got to show  
the Filipino people and the world today after all these years?

The Philippine situation today can be summed up in five cruel paradoxes.  
A nation which is formally independent but not sovereign, because of the commanding  
and deepening role of US imperialism in the country. A land rich in natural  
and human resources but where poverty, hunger and even famine are growing.  
A people with an abiding reverence for life, peace and justice but  
who are increasingly besieged by the regime's forces of violence. A constitution  
which guarantees the bill of rights to all but extends this only to a  
privileged few. A political system which upholds the rule of law but implements  
the rule of one man.

In other words, what we have in the Philippines today is a fascist dictatorship,  
where "one party, one doctrine, one leader" hold sway. Stripped of its gilded  
rhetoric, the essence of this fascist dictatorship is the rule by naked  
armed force and open terror of a reactionary clique with big comprador  
and big landlord interests.

It was US imperialism that masterminded the setting up of this dictatorship  
in 1972 in a desperate bid to secure the economic and political interests  
of the US and the local ruling elite which were then being threatened by a  
resurgent nationalist movement. Because they could no longer rule in the old  
way, they had to resort to an open fascist takeover to suppress the forces  
that challenged the prolongation of their domination.

Since then, Marcos has ably served as the chief political instrument of  
US imperialism. With the consent of his master, he has arrogated unto himself  
all executive, legislative and judicial powers and made sure that US interests  
in the Philippines are not only protected but enlarged. As a reward for his  
puppetry, the US has allowed him to stay in power indefinitely for as long as  
he can be useful to them, and for as long as his ambitions do not go beyond

being the general representative (the wealthiest in fact) of the big business-men and big landlords.

But there is something providential in the fate of tyrants, and life has not at all been a bed of roses for Marcos and his US imperialist master.

Today, the regime is being battered by an acute economic and political crisis which, bad enough before martial law, is the worst ever in Philippine postwar history. Following the Aquino assassination which further aggravated this crisis, the regime's position has rapidly and irreversibly deteriorated. It continues to find great difficulty in breaking out of its defensive position of extreme political isolation.

The only thing keeping it alive are the constant injections of US economic and military aid - which in fact constitutes the very lifeblood sustaining the tottering and bankrupt regime. This August, it got another badly needed shot in the arm from its US patron, amounting to \$70 million in military aid and \$110 million in economic aid for the year 1986. In addition, the regime has been regularly receiving assistance from US-backed international financing institutions.

If anything, this continuous infusion of dollars and arms underscores the fact that, for all his corruption and unpopularity and for all the much vaunted US pressures on him, Marcos remains the US' chief puppet in the Philippines.

But while the regime's position has been rapidly declining, the overall anti-dictatorship movement has been steadily advancing. This is a tribute to the fighting spirit of the Filipino people which has bravely endured under martial law. As Rizal has stated: "Revolt and revolution have always occurred in countries tyrannized over, in those countries where ideas and the human heart have been forced to remain silent."

Today, the people's war in the Philippines marks its 13th year against the US-Marcos dictatorship, with significant gains won through many years of hard struggle and sacrifice. On the revolutionary armed front, the New People's Army has gained greater strength, due to the ever-increasing support of the peasant masses and other sectors in the countryside and urban areas. Its guerilla forces, numbering 32,000 (including part-time fighters), are now spread throughout the land in 59 guerilla fronts in 58 provinces.

On the open mass movement front, democratic protest actions, propelled by the intensity of the people's anger following the Aquino assassination, have likewise surged forward. Boosting its ranks are workers and businessmen, peasants and lawyers, students and teachers, church people and professionals, and even members from the upper rungs of society. Since the assassination, over 80 percent of the adult population of the country have in some way or another expressed their protest against the regime.

On the international solidarity front, the protest actions of support groups in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, Australia and New Zealand have also contributed to furthering the struggle and the isolation of the dictatorship. Their resolute solidarity work has won significant political and material support for the Philippine struggle.

Ever since its establishment in April 1973, the National Democratic Front of the Philippines has provided the organizational framework and channel for the unity, cooperation and coordination of all these progressive and revolutionary forces fighting for national freedom and democracy. It stands committed to the realization of the democratic coalition government which will be made up of the genuine representatives of the democratic classes and sectors and their organizations, as well as all sincere individuals and groups that have contributed to the downfall of the dictatorship.

The NDF program presently serves as the revolutionary united front's guide to action and also as the cord closely binding together the diverse forces and groups in the broad anti-dictatorship movement.

Against this unprecedented upsurge of struggle on all fronts of the people's war, the US-Marcos regime has responded with characteristic violence. It has unleashed a systematic campaign of terrorism and repression against all dissenters from all walks of life, including the media and church people. Now, no longer are its military minions satisfied with the standard techniques of arrest, detention and torture; the trend of kidnapping, assassination and outright salvaging has become the rule today rather than the exception. Such blatant suppression constitute but more proof of the innate violent character of the US-Marcos dictatorship.

Ever cunning and devious, Marcos and US imperialism are also presently hatching schemes to disrupt the people's unity, in the guise of attacking the "communists." The apparent purpose is to isolate the progressive forces, split the broad anti-dictatorship movement and arrest the increasing militancy of the opposition, while they themselves "sit on top of the mountain and watch the tigers fight." Some legal oppositionists and political organizations - blinded by rabid anti-communism and misguided by some clerico-fascists and other reactionary elements in their midst - have unfortunately fallen into the regime's trap.

But even as Marcos has been working to sabotage opposition unity, he has not yet yielded an inch of his political power to them. He continues to tighten his grip on all instrumentalities of the government, including the military. In preparation for the forthcoming elections, he has packed the Comelec with his own subalterns. He has appointed a known Marcos loyalist to head the Supreme Court. He continues to keep the sham parliament under his thumb, using the KBL's sheer tyranny of numbers to defeat the opposition's impeachment bid. To cap it all, he is presently engineering the serialized whitewashing of the Aquino murder trial, paving the way for the eventual acquittal of his chief hatchetman, Gen. Fabian Ver.

These latest moves of the US-Marcos dictatorship should serve notice to those who still harbor illusions about the possibility of peacefully replacing Marcos. Those who would hope for US intercession in this matter hope in vain. It was US imperialism that installed this regime in the first place and it is US imperialism that until now, enormously benefits from it. For as long as Marcos continues to serve them well, and without any viable political alternative to him at the moment, the US will allow him to remain in the saddle of power.

Those few who actively peddle the idea of fighting the dictatorship solely within the latter's own legal battleground, wittingly or unwittingly, lend support to the US-Marcos dictatorship. In fact, they undermine their own position by allowing the dictatorship to lead them by the nose with such blandishments as snap elections and empty promises of a reformed military.

The sincere elements within the legal opposition - and they comprise the majority - are well-advised to choose their own field of battle in fighting the regime. This, they can do through their active unity and coordination with the militant open mass movement, including the armed struggle that is growing steadily throughout the country.

As for those few who actively engage in attacking organizations and forces that espouse revolutionary violence, they should realize that a sincere commitment to social change cannot completely rule out the use of revolutionary violence. This is because, as the history of martial rule has proven in the country, violence is the essence of state power. Violence is the main instrument wielded by the US-Marcos regime to assert its dictatorial rule and suppress all aspirations and moves for meaningful change.

Against the unjust violence of the oppressor, it is perfectly correct, necessary and just for the oppressed to wage revolutionary violence. To deny this to the people is to disarm them and render them defenseless before an enemy armed to the teeth with US-supplied weapons of destruction.

In this regard, we call to mind the memory of a martyred leader of the NDF, who marks his third death anniversary this September 20. He is Edgar Jopson. The story of his life and struggle offers rich insights on revolutionary transformation and has much to inspire others who are earnestly seeking the true path to liberation.

By birth and education, "Edjop," as he was called by comrades, could have been among the privileged few, but he chose to cast his life with the many. Beginning his political involvement as a "reformist," a "moderate" student leader, his close contact with the masses and with daily scenes of poverty, exploitation and injustice soon awakened him to the pervasive reality of violence in Philippine society. He began to realize that the authentic liberation of society lay not in mere reforms but in fundamental changes in socio-economic structures.

In the second year of martial law, he left his home, his family and a comfortable life to join the revolutionary underground, convinced that armed struggle was the most effective way to bring about basic social changes. For daring to act out his convictions, on September 20, 1982, he was killed by the regime's soldiers during a raid on his underground house in Davao City.

To every generation is born a hero like Edjop. Philippine history stands proud to have nurtured many other Filipinos like him who felt impelled to express their patriotism by taking up arms against the dictatorship at the risk of their own life. They are the most formidable foes of the regime.

On the occasion of the 13th year of struggle against the US-Marcos dictatorship, the National Democratic Front salutes all these Filipino martyrs. We urge the people, especially the legal opposition and some political organizations, to draw lessons and inspiration from their revolutionary life. Let their courage, their dedication and unswerving faith in the people serve as our beacon in the fight to overthrow the dictatorship and establish the democratic coalition government.

The NDF also calls on the entire Filipino people, including patriotic Filipinos abroad and international solidarity groups, to take this opportune

occasion to reaffirm their unity and commitment to the struggle for national freedom and democracy in the Philippines. We call on them to resist and expose all divisive moves designed to sabotage the broad anti-dictatorship movement. We urge everyone to rally behind the advancing people's war and to promote all positive forms of struggle - armed and non-armed, illegal and legal, secret and open - that will hasten the dictatorship's downfall.

As the US-Marcos dictatorship enters its 14th year of existence today and as our revolutionary struggle swings toward another year, let this be our battlecry:

**"As long as a blade of grass grows in this country, there will be men and women to fight the oppressors."**

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT  
September 21, 1985

/8309  
CSO: 4200/737

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL FRONT REJECTS 'U.S.-SUPPORTED ELECTION'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English 31 Jan 86

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines; published as a handout and marked "Special Release No 1"]

[Statement by the National Democratic Front of the Philippines: "U.S.-Supported Election Serves to Prolong the Marcos Dictatorship and Enables It to Escalate War Against the Filipino People"]

[Text] There is a great difference between elections where democracy exists and elections under dictatorship rule. When the Marcos regime called for presidential elections, with no basic changes whatsoever in its 14 years of dictatorial rule, propagandists in Washington had a big problem. How to make a onesided and patently fraudulent contest appear as a real one.

The Reagan administration has apparently found a solution. A well-made script serialized for the international media: Democracy-loving America decides to dump a tyrant who has gone too far by forcing him to call elections. The tyrant is challenged by a martyr's widow, an ordinary housewife, without experience as a politician, without a comprehensive program of government to speak of, and with only personal integrity and sincerity running for her. But the opposition and millions of Filipinos unite behind her. The tyrant plans to cheat but Uncle Sam will see to it that the housewife gets a fair chance. For this, Uncle Sam prepares to send observers and encourages a poll-watch group to undertake a vote-count independent of the government. The housewife has a good chance of winning if not for her insufficient machinery and the communists who are pulling the rug from under her with their boycott campaign.

The drama...a fairy tail, really promises to be a good show. But it requires one very important ingredient. And that is if the Marcos regime, the producer and the main actor in the drama does not exceed its role. The worry of Washington's scriptwriters is that the regime will commit fraud too blatant as to be incredible, thus possibly ruining the whole show.

It is a trick of the US when it says it is worried Marcos might cheat. The truth is that the Marcos dictatorship had already been cheating every step of the way. Submitting a post-dated resignation violative of his own constitution and using the Supreme Court, Marcos has manipulated the timing

of the elections. The Marcos legislature passed the election code which layed down the rules of the contest clearly to the advantage of the dictatorship. After packing the Commission on Elections with Marcos men, the regime padded voter's lists during registration day. And on top of all this, violence had been unleashed against the opposition, and the establishment media, owned by Marcos cronies, had imposed a news blackout on the campaign of Mrs. Corazon Aquino.

The Marcos regime has heretofore rigged every electoral exercise and the coming poll will not be an exception. As it had done in all past elections, it will use its vast powers and resources accumulated over the last 14 years of fascist rule to ensure the outcome of the February 7 election. It has already been extensively using the military, which was recently reorganized while General Ver--implicated in the murder of Benigno Aquino--was reinstated as chief of staff. The entire machinery of the civilian bureaucracy and Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) had also been mobilized to assure a Marcos victory.

It is another trick of the U.S. Government to raise false hopes that the poll-watch group NAMFREL, together with a tiny group of U.S. observers, can check the expected massive fraud during and after the election. At the most, NAMFREL volunteers will have significant presence in some parts of the urban centers. In the majority of polling precincts located in rural areas, however, poll-watch volunteers, if any, will be helpless to stop the Marcos machinery of vote-buying, bribery, intimidation and violence.

Thus the possibility that the opposition would win is a remote one. Yet even for such event, Marcos has already made plans to prevent them from assuming power, or if they do, to prevent them from ruling effectively.

The sad fact about the conservative section of the traditional opposition that has put up the ticket of Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel is that they are being lured deeper and deeper into the trap of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Marcos first baited them to join a patently one-sided contest, and now he uses them for his attack on the left.

Opposition candidate Cory Aquino has earned the respect and support of a large segment of the population because of her valuable contribution to the people's anti-dictatorship struggle. But walking into Marcos' trap, she undermines her own effectiveness as a force against the dictatorship. She has been drawn, as her recent pronouncements reveal, to abandon her previous progressive stand on a number of vital issues.

The centerpiece of Washington's promotional gimmick is its act of appearing to dump Marcos at this stage. While it is true that the United States keeps its options open, including that of discarding an ailing autocrat, the fact is that U.S. aid for Marcos and his clique has not only continued but has increased. Recently, the U.S. Congress approved \$155 million in aid. Through

the IMF-WB, the United States has also allowed Marcos to loot and squander public funds for campaign purposes: it has allowed a P13 billion deficit in the national budget, more than twice what Marcos had asked for. It has been reliably reported that Marcos and his party has prepared a \$500 million war chest for this election.

Clearly, the purpose of the 7 February poll is not to oust the Marcos group from power but to ensure its rule until 1992. In calling for sudden election, the Marcos regime hopes to extricate itself from its very isolated position, divert the people's attention away from the basic issues confronting a society in deep crisis, and project a new "popular mandate" for domestic and international audiences.

For its part, the United States is fully supporting this Marcos in order to prevent the collapse of the entire dictatorial set-up that defends and maintains U.S. neocolonial rule in the Philippines. It hopes to widen the political base of the dictatorship by getting the Marcos clique and its adversaries from among the big-comprador and big-landlord elite to contest political rule through electoral means.

The overall effort of the United States to unite the Philippine elite by moderating their political contests as well as the provision for a vice presidential slot in the coming elections assures the United States of an orderly turnover of power should Marcos die or become fully incapacitated or should the need to discard him finally arise. The Marcos group has put up former Senator Arturo Tolentino as the vice presidential candidate to run with Marcos.

The U.S. interest to maintain the dictatorship while strengthening the latter's political base is underscored by the fact that the agreement on its vital military bases in the Philippines come up for renegotiation in 1988 and is scheduled to expire in 1991.

Another key objective for both the Marcos regime and the United States in the coming election is to politically neutralize the left. They are dangling before the opposition and the Filipino people the illusory prospect that the dictatorship, which has caused them so much suffering, can be ended with the simple act of casting a vote. In this manner, they hope to prevent the people from rallying to the call and program of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

In a broader sense, the "snap election" is another psywar operation of "winning hearts and minds." Proof of this is that the United States has made no secret of the fact that it considers the so-called insurgency problem as the main threat to its dominance in the Philippines. In line with this, Marcos has been drumming up a hysterical red-scare as the main theme of his election campaign. All these indicate that the Filipino people can expect intensified repression, and war especially after the balloting. That Marcos has tagged his election rivals "communists" or as having "communist advisers" indicates that even they will not be spared by the regime's expected crackdown.

Because of the anti-democratic, anti-people and anti-national objectives of the U.S.-Marcos election, exposing and fully rejecting it is the correct and principled option. The Filipino people can only truly exercise their right of suffrage and establish a genuinely representative government after the downfall of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. The way to hasten its downfall, the method proven to be most effective is the total mobilization of the Filipino people using all the various forms of militant struggle. At least one-fourth of the population are already currently active in these struggles and their ranks are multiplying rapidly. It will not take a long time for the national democratic movement of the people to achieve the strength sufficient to finally end the dictatorship.

There are many ways that the international community can extend support to Filipinos in order that they may achieve national freedom and democracy. For this particular period, as the Marcos regime maneuvers to seek a prolongation of its rule and prepare to escalate its war against the people, the NDF renews its call to all peace-loving peoples and countries to work for the termination of all foreign aid to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

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CSO: 4200/739

PHILIPPINES

NDF CITES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ON MANILA CRISIS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 7

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

Concrete suggestions on how Western European political leaders can support the Filipino people's struggle were discussed in a special conference of parliamentarians and politicians in Amsterdam, the Netherlands last October 4 to 6.

The conference, with the theme "The Political and Economic Crisis in the Philippines: The European Response", was sponsored by the Trans-national Institute, a research and policy institute that specializes in the Third World, world economy, militarism and disarmament.

Attending the conference were 24 parliamentarians and politicians from 10 countries in Western Europe, representatives of 13 development organizations and six action groups, a delegation of Filipino leaders and scholars, and American experts on the Philippines.

Among the suggested courses of action were:

\* Maintain and increase pressure on the Marcos government concerning violations of human rights using various channels and means.

\* Condemn misuse of Western aid by the Marcos government. Rechannel aid using agencies outside the government and for the benefit of the poorest segments of society, or condition official aid on respect for human rights.

\* End preferential trade arrangements in the face of the situation where basic trade union rights are denied.

\* Force western companies operating in the country to provide decent wage levels to Filipino workers and to desist from dumping dangerous products.

\* Halt all arms transfers to the Philippines.

\* Condemn escalating US military intervention in the country.

\* Undertake specific measures to encourage and develop information dissemination and awareness about the Philippine crisis among Europeans.

During the final session of the conference, it was suggested that the Escalante Massacre and other cases of military atrocities by the Marcos government be raised in the parliaments of Western Europe. ■

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CSO: 4200/738

PHILIPPINES

LIBERATION REPORTS U.S. CONCERN OVER PHILIPPINES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "CIA Names Philippines as Most Threatened Neocolony of United States"]

[Text] The US government considers the Philippines as possibly the number one country in the world where US neocolonial rule faces the most serious threat of being overthrown. This was indicated by statements of a number of US officials and a CIA publication cited by a front-page story of the *International Herald Tribune*.

The October 16 issue of the *Tribune* reported that *Watch Report*, a CIA quarterly, identified the Philippines as "the country with the greatest potential for instability among countries in which US security rank high." The global newspaper also reported that according to officials in the Reagan administration, CIA director William Casey and National Security Affairs adviser Robert C. McFarlane have emphasized to the US president the "precarious position" of the Philippines.

Another official, Representative Dave McCurdy of the House Intelligence and Armed Services Committee

said that secret briefings with US intelligence show that present trends are "really downward" and headed for "catastrophe."

The assessments clearly reflected fears in Washington that the Marcos dictatorship, the principal instrument of US rule in the country could be toppled down. Facing Marcos today is a fast growing, broad and popular anti-dictatorship movement and armed resistance.

Reagan, the *Tribune* reported, sent Sen. Paul Laxalt to Manila as his personal emissary with what one administration official called "an extremely blunt message" to Marcos that his regime was in danger of being overthrown by the "communists." The unnamed official said that Marcos will be told that "he was screwing up the fight against insurgency."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed reports that Mr. Laxalt was sent to Manila. However, Speakes denied that a blunt message

was to be given and said that Reagan wanted a friend and longtime associate to go to Marcos and assure the latter of "continuing close relationship."

On October 21, it was reported that Marcos received Sen. Laxalt but that he brushed aside Reagan's message saying that the Philippines will not be "another South Vietnam." He supported his statement with the claim that the nation's economy was on the upswing and that "the rebels ...are surrendering in droves."

At stake for the US in the Philippines are its bases which in the past have proven to be very effective for projection of US military might in Asia, Middle East and parts of Africa, as well as for providing massive support for the ill-fated 'war effort in Indochina.'

To protect these bases and other US interests in the country, Washington has continued to back up and use the Marcos regime, recently awarding the latter with a \$180 million military and economic aid package. Still, the broad and popular open movement against the Marcos regime continues to grow rapidly side by side with the armed resistance. Philippine opposition papers have reported last July and August that a wide range of forces, including a growing number of traditional politicians have already taken up the demand for the removal of the US bases and an end to special US privileges in the country.

The Pentagon this year had said that the loss of the US bases would lead to what it calls "Soviet naval dominance" in Southeast Asia. The position however has been assailed by many as a cover up for the dominant and aggressive role of the US in the country and in the region.

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CSO: 4200/737

Antonio Zumel, an official of the NDF, has said in a **Newsweek** interview that in a democratic coalition government that will replace the US-backed Marcos regime, no foreign troops will be allowed in the Philippines and that the country will opt for non-alignment and work for making Southeast Asia a zone of neutrality and peace.

In a related development, the US defense department, during the first week of October, announced its plans to spend \$1.3 billion to "upgrade" Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the country. The move further confirms that the bases are being readied for direct US intervention in the Philippines. Earlier, budgetary hearing of the US House of Representatives on military construction appropriations revealed that the US Navy was building "Special Warfare Group Facilities" in Subic. The facilities serve as permanent centers for Special Operations Forces (SOFs), otherwise known as US secret armies specializing in intervention. \*

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON POST ELECTION NPA ACTIVITIES

NPA Leader Reported at Aquino Rally

HK201606 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Arnold Atadero]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and police intelligence agents nearly cornered New People's Army (NPA) "Mad Dong" Romulo "Rolly" Kintanar during the Tagumpay ng Bayan (People's Victory) massive rally of the opposition at the Rizal Park last Sunday.

Intelligence sources disclosed yesterday that Kintanar and his fellow guerrillas were sighted by police intelligence men aboard several cars at the height of the People's Victory rally Sunday afternoon.

The intelligence agents learned about the presence of the NPA guerrillas, apparently out to disrupt the rally, from their assets (informers) tracking down the wanted Kintanar.

The sources said the government intelligence agents could not approach nor surround Kintanar and his group for fear of a shoot-out which could have meant injuries or deaths to hundreds of opposition followers or sympathizers at the Luneta.

The NPA guerrillas were armed to the teeth, but they were dressed in barong Tagalog to avoid detection by government agents, reports said.

The sighting of Kintanar confirmed an earlier revelation by Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence agents that about 200 to 300 members of two terror groups infiltrated Metro Manila to disrupt the February 7 elections in the area.

The Metrocom learned from its own assets that a meeting was conducted in Sampaloc, Manila last week upon the arrival here of the terrorists to map out their plans to terrorize Metro Manila voters.

The assets told Metrocom authorities that the terrorists' leaders sent to sow terror in the National Capital Region (NCR) included Kintanar and Benjamin de Vera, a top official of the Mindanao Regional Party Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Kintanar's top operations man, Commander Alex Berondo of the Mindanao NPA was captured during a gun battle with Manila policemen in Tondo several months ago.

Kintanar is considered as the most powerful NPA guerrilla leader in the Philippines.

The CPP sent him to Mindanao late in 1974 or early 1975, about the time the NPA strength on the island had been reduced to a pitiful handful of seven men with seven guns, it was reported.

Reports said Kintanar was initially charged with giving military training to new and old NPA guerrillas in the region.

But the wanted NPA commander emerged as the key military tactician and commander in the NPA, the reports also said.

Sources in the military disclosed that it was Kintanar who provided the NPA's solution to its critical shortage of firearms. He created and trained small death squads which killed policemen and military personnel, often in crowded streets, and stole guns.

Many of the killings in Metro Manila recently involving policemen or CP [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers were believed to be the work of Kintanar's hit squads, the Metrocom disclosed.

Available evidence showed that Kintanar launched urban guerrilla warfare in Davao despite the reported opposition of the CPP national leadership.

Over the past few years, dozens of policemen have been shot and killed in the streets of Davao by NPA hit squads, reports said.

To kill policemen and enforce his protection racket, Kintanar recruited a bunch of thugs.

#### 'Subversive Plot' in Zamboanga

HK201614 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by correspondent Vice P. Arevalo]

[Text] Zamboanga City--Military authorities disclosed that they have uncovered a plot by subversive elements to infiltrate the city and conduct sabotage and bombing activities.

A military report said that unfamiliar faces were seen lately in the city proper. They are reportedly waiting for their contacts and shipments of firearms, explosives, and other incendiary materials, such as detonators and dynamite powder.

An official of a local school has been tagged as the contact of the saboteurs. The report said that school campuses will be used as the staging grounds for sabotage activities.

Brig. Gen. Carlos C. Aquilar, 9th PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, who bared the plot, placed elements of the Constabulary and the Zamboanga Metropolitan District Command and the local police under red alert in an effort to thwart any attempt by the subversive groups to create disturbance in the city.

Aquilar ordered PC-INP officials to adopt security measures to check on arrivals of ships and motorlaunches, establish checkpoints in strategic areas, conduct patrols in areas, particularly public places such as government buildings, shopping malls, and market places, parks, and recreation areas.

He ordered PC-INP members to monitor the activities of students in school campuses.

Military units in other parts of Region 9 disclosed an unusual movement of several terrorist groups in rebel-infested areas and towns and the holding of a series of meetings among the top leaders of both the Moro National Liberation Front and the New People's Army.

Military officers and [word indistinct] commanders declined to give details on the reported terrorist plot, saying they are ready to act on any contingency that may occur in their respective areas.

Insiders disclosed that in Sulu, top leaders of the mobile unit of the Southern Philippine terrorists headed by Commander Abdulmajid Bagnasan, alias "Commander Khadafy," held a meeting last week in Bagid-Bagid, Talipao Municipality, with Lupag Sug Revolutionary Committee Field Marshal Yusof Jikiri.

Among those who attended were top Lupag Sug leaders, such as Commanders Susulan Agga, Sunnong, Udah Masarin, Radun Sabirin, Bauddam Salahuddin, Kiral Januri, and OZCA-trained Commander Mori Maring.

In Zamboanga, John Nubin Nieto, alias "Raslee," was reported to have ordered recently-trained demolition men to conduct bombing activities.

Movement of terrorists groups were reported in the Sirawai-Sibuco-Siocon hinterland in Zamboanga del Norte. Among those sighted were NPA Commanders Jose Dizon, Boy Librado, and the group of MNLF Commander Hamid Aying.

NPA Commander Ernie Rodriguez of Zamboanga del Sur was reported to have been seen lately in the Zamboanga del Norte for a meeting with NPA and MNLF commanders.

7 NPA Killed in Capiz, 1 in Iloilo

HK210327 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Seven NPA members were killed while another was wounded in an encounter with government troopers in Maayon, Capiz, Wednesday. The seven terrorists, who are still unidentified, were slain by elements of the 311th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company in a clash at Barangay (Gimbayaan), Maayon. Reports say the fatalities were members of an 18-man NPA band led by a certain Commander Lapulapu which has been conducting a terror campaign in the island of Panay.

In another encounter yesterday morning, an NPA terrorist was also killed by elements of the 15th Infantry Battalion in barangay (Kalamisan), Oton, Iloilo.

NPA Expansion Team Leader Killed

HK201558 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Dumaguete City--The suspected leader of the special expansion team of the New People's Army in Southeastern Negros and his companion were killed in a grenade explosion Monday night.

Lt. Col. Cesar Garcia Jr., PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander, identified the NPA leader as "Kumander Rasid." His companion was not identified.

Garcia said Rasid was about to throw the grenade to soldiers of the 336th PC Company in Barangay Kalumbayan, Bayawan when he was shot by one of the soldiers, making him drop the grenade which exploded.

The NPA leader and his companion were killed on the spot.

Garcia said the fall of Rasid has created a major setback for the NPA in Negros Oriental.

He was said to be responsible in the conduct of tactical offensive in the southern part of Negros Oriental and had close access to ranking leaders of the main force guerrilla unit operating in Negros Island, Garcia added.

1985 NPA Activities in Visayas

HK201600 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Iloilo City--The Regimental Unified Command [RUC] in Western Visayas reported that communist rebels were responsible for 599 violent incidents in the region last year.

In a yearend report released to the media, the RUC listed the incidents as 195 liquidations mostly carried out by the NPA sparrow unit, 187 encounters, 69 robberies, 45 cases of harassment, 30 disarmings, 25 arson cases, 22 ambushes, 16 raids, nine kidnapping and two extortion cases.

NPA violence resulted in 50 military personnel, 15 policemen and 29 militiamen killed.

Wounded were 60 AFP personnel, 60 INP [Integrated National Police] members and 28 CHDFs [Civilian Home Defense Forces].

The enemy casualties include 260 New People's Army members killed.

### 3 NPA Members Surrender in Misamis

HK201556 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City--Three armed members of the New People's Army surrendered to the Army's 2nd Scout Ranger Battalion Dema-ala in Villanueva, Misamis Oriental, Thursday.

The returnees were Carlito Gura, 24, alias "Charlie" of Kasulog, Salay; Bartolo Lapisan, 35, alias "Mon" of Lanise, Claveria; and Mercidito Almonte, 16, alias "Diego" of Farm Bugas, Claveria, all in Misamis Oriental.

Gura joined the NPA in 1983. He said he participated in several raids and ambushes where he killed innocent civilians on orders of his superiors.

### NPA Kill 3 Children, 1 CHDF

HK200907 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT  
20 Feb 86

[Text] Government troopers are tracking down a band of 200 NPA terrorists which raided a military detachment at Pio Duran, Albay, early this morning. The attack resulted in the killing of a CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] member and three children, and the wounding of ten others. Raided was the CHDF detachment at Barangay (Kaublongbulod), Pio Duran, manned by about 30 militiamen. Reports said the NPA terrorists also burned houses and shot at civilians as they retreated from the barangay after a 2-hour gunbattle with the defenders. The fatalities were identified as CHDF member Jaime Loba, and children Mercy Palencia, Marc Antony Palencia and Inday Basilio.

### 6 Killed, More Wounded in NPA Attacks

HK210523 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0500 GMT  
21 Feb 86

[Text] Constabulary troopers are tracking down a group of NPA terrorists who had killed six persons and wounded several others in Balanga, Bataan last

night. Among those killed were Captain (Terio Agpadilla), commander of the 166 PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company in Balanga, Bataan, and (Gil Astartides), manager of the country brass band in that town. The other fatalities were identified as (Wilfredo Rogel), employee of the Public Works and Highways Ministry in Balanga, Staff Sergeant (Roberto Asiong), Technical Sergeant (William Macala), and Sergeant (Hilario Bawi), all of the 166 PC Company.

Initial PC investigations showed that three NPA rebels fled after shooting Sergeant (Asiong) who was standing along Mona Street in Balanga. The rebels then turned into nearby St Joseph village hall and fired at its customers who included (Agpadilla) and the other fatalities. After getting the .45 caliber pistol of (Agpadilla), the rebels fled on board a Ford Fiera towards Abucay town.

NPA Claims Killing Mayor, Policeman

HK220747 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by correspondent Rolly Alano]

[Text] Naga City--The New People's Army (NPA) claimed responsibility for the ambush slaying of Goa Town Mayor Lorenzo Padua and Calabanga town policeman Lilloso Nillo.

This was disclosed by an NPA commander to newsmen who were "invited" to a talk with local rebels in a hideout somewhere in Calabanga early this week.

Padua was gunned down by two men last Jan 30 while Nillo was slain last Feb 4.

The NPA leader, identified only as "Ka Nelson," disclosed to Danilo Palomares, Frank Mendoza, and Imelda Palomares--publisher, editor, and reporter, respectively, of local weekly ANINAW--that Padua had long been included in the death list because of his relentless antiinsurgency campaign in Gao and nearby Partido town.

The leader said that Padua personally led police operations in remote barangays of the town in search of dissidents bands. Ka Nelson, whose unit reportedly covers the towns of Tinambac, Calabanga, and Partido, told the newsmen that Padua's two killers were members of a sparrow unit.

He revealed that one of the two men was a student of a local school and the other, a youth residing in Tigaon, which is adjacent to Goa.

Nillo, on the other hand, was reportedly slain for allegedly killing Mauricio Caliso, barangay Pineda chairman in Calabanga, sometime in 1983. The rebels reportedly suspected that Caliso was an NPA member.

Nillo reportedly shot Caliso outside a beerhouse in Calabang where the two had a few rounds of drinks. The policeman was sprayed with gunfire by two men near the seawall in Sabang, Calabanga.

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CSO: 4200/741

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO'S MINISTER OF TRADE CONCEPCION PROFILED

HK220712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0305 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Article by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)--Jose Concepcion, the leader of a mammoth private effort to monitor the February 7 presidential election here, must be one of the most praised and most vilified men in his troubled country these days.

Admirers say he is a selfless crusader for democracy, while critics see him as a political saboteur intent on destabilizing the government.

Mr Concepcion, 54, heads the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), and was once jailed for two months along with thousands of others when President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972.

"It is better to light a candle than curse the darkness," Namfrel's slogan goes, obviously addressed to those who despair of the future of democracy in the Philippines, a strategic U.S. ally Mr Marcos has ruled for 20 years.

Mr Concepcion is the chairman or president of six companies and a director or officer in eight other firms, but he owes his national stature more to his two years at the helm of Namfrel than to his business achievements.

Mild-mannered and devoutly religious--he is possibly the most-decorated lay leader of the church in this largely Roman Catholic country--Mr Concepcion hardly fits the popular image of a political heavyweight.

His activism stretches back more than 25 years to his stint as president of a national Catholic student organization and editor of a campus paper at Manila's Araneta University, where he studied agriculture. He also has a bachelor's degree in commerce.

Involved in the 1971-1973 framing of a new constitution, Mr Concepcion was jailed for refusing to sign the 1973 constitution after the imposition of martial law.

After building up a business empire in the 1970's, he founded Namfrel in late 1983 amid the turmoil over the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and in preparation for the May 1984 general elections.

Namfrel's "quick count" in those elections was instrumental in allowing opposition candidates to claim their victories in a third of the seats contested.

Again in the more recent election, the watchdog group has acted as a counter-weight to the government Commission on Elections (Comelec), long accused of rigging polls since the 1972-81 martial law period.

In the February 7 election bout between President Marcos and opposition leader Corazon Aquino, there were times when Mr Concepcion, the referee, seemed to be receiving an ample share of the blows.

Marcos spokesmen and supporters took turns blasting Namfrel as a front of the opposition and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency hoping to topple Mr Marcos by picturing his election victory as fraudulent.

Three of Namfrel's half million volunteers were killed, scores wounded and hundreds prevented from carrying out their poll-monitoring duties.

The National Assembly proclaimed Mr Marcos the victor Saturday with a margin of 1.5 million votes, but U.S. officials, foreign observers and local church leaders backed Mrs Aquino's charge that she was robbed of victory through fraud and violence by Marcos partisans.

Much of the basis for the charge was supplied by Namfrel, which placed Mrs Aquino ahead in its unofficial and incomplete tally of the poll results.

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CSO: 4200/741

PHILIPPINES

LEFTIST ORGAN REPORTS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Document Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

The European Parliament unanimously passed a resolution calling for the "review of trading relations between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Philippines," in the "absence of acceptable response from the Philippines," on the abduction of Father Rudy Romano. Furthermore, the 21-nation council called "to halt all aid to the Philippine government until such a time as this outrageous breach of human rights is rectified by the Philippine authorities."

The resolution, which was dated September 5, 1985, was tabled by Irish MPs. "Apart from our immediate concern for the safety of Fr. Romano, we are perturbed by the fact that his disappearance is not an isolated case but appears to be an element in a pattern of terror directed in particular, against the people active in human rights area. A number of religious and professional men active in community care and development have already been murdered," said the Irish MPs.

Fr. Rudy Romano, a member of the Irish-Redemptotist Mission, was abducted in Cebu City, the country's second largest city, last July 11. Eyewitnesses identified two of the military personnel who forced Romano into a white car as Cpl. Wilfredo Dagañan, who is connected with the military intelligence group n°7 (MIG-7) in Cebu City and Sgt. Jose Pitogo. For the last eight years, Fr. Romano worked as an apostolate for the urban poor; an active member of the Ecumenical Group for Justice and Peace in Cebu; and the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), a church-based organization which documents cases of military abuse, extrajudicial killings, illegal detention, disappearances and torture. At the time of his abduction, seven church ministers, priests and pastors have been killed in the Marcos regime's campaign of repression against the Church in the Philippines.

Military authorities have denied knowledge of the priest's whereabouts. In a letter to the EEC, the Filipino ambassador Mrs. Manalo complained about the "threatening lan-

guage" of the European Parliament resolution on the Romano affair. The Philippine government has since admitted that its armed forces may have been involved in the kidnapping.

Amnesty International, through its London main office, has endorsed the Romano case to its worldwide network. In the US, the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines has launched a campaign for urgent action. More than 40 US Senators and Congressmen have signed a letter of concern sent to Marcos. Pope John Paul II has prayed for Fr. Romano during his audience. The Apostolic Nuncio in Manila, Archbishop Bruno Tropigiani, talked to Mr. Marcos last Sept. 4 on Fr. Romano's case. Fasts and rallies have been held in Ireland.

Human rights lawyers led by former Senator Jose W. Diokno are working on the case. Throughout the Philippines, rallies and masses have been held to protest Fr. Romano's disappearance.

Up to this time, however, Fr. Rudy Romano is still missing. ■

The Task Force Detainee's of the Philippines, in a report Oct. 27 on the human rights situation in Luzon, said that from July to September this year, 13 persons were "salvaged", 12 were killed and nine seriously wounded in at least three massacres involving military and paramilitary men. The Luzon report also said that since January this year, there have been 20 strafing incidents, six cases of bombings by Air Force planes, and four incidents of forced evacuation involving 50 to 70 families.

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PHILIPPINES

ANG BAYAN CITED ON LUZON NPA SUCCESSES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 12

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "NPA in Luzon Island Thrives on Small But Numerous Battles"]

[Text] In many guerilla fronts in the island of Luzon, units of the New People's Army are winning numerous battles, confiscating more weapons that will arm more NPA guerilla units in the battle against the US-supplied troops of the Marcos dictatorship.

In three separate battles, the NPA in Bicol, Southern Luzon confiscated 11 M16s and an M1 rifle and three handguns, and inflicted more than 30 casualties on enemy troops.

The first battle which took place in the town of Libon, Albay, last June 25, started with the NPA fighters on the defensive. But by applying guerilla tactics correctly, the NPA side was able to put the encircling force of combined Constabulary and Marine soldiers on the defensive. More than 30 enemy soldiers were killed and wounded, while NPA casualty consisted only of one wounded guerilla.

A platoon of Constabulary soldiers first attempted to encircle the people's guerillas. But the NPA fighters were able to outmaneuver and strike down the government troopers who were taken by surprise. The PC platoon was almost completely routed. The enemy tried to bring in a platoon of Marines by helicopter, but the latter sped away after its machinegunner was hit.

An NPA company went on the offensive last July 22, when they raided the municipal hall of Manito, Albay. The people's guerillas confiscated three M16s, a carbine and two revolvers and other equipment.

On July 26, another NPA unit raided the municipal hall of Jose Panganiban in Camarines Norte. The NPA seized eight M16s and a pistol. Three policemen, one of them with the rank of major, were killed.

Meanwhile, in a belated report, the New People's Army in Northern Luzon said that they captured 39 assorted firearms in two operations in the area of Kalinga-Apayao last May.

In the first operation, simultaneous raids were conducted on the municipal building of Cabugao and on a detachment of the 48th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (IB-PA) last May 24. Killed were 14 soldiers, all of whom were notorious for the summary execution of national

minority elements in the area. The NPA seized 27 firearms, including 10 M16s and two M14s. The guerillas destroyed the detachment building.

In Conner town, the NPA wiped out a 19-man unit of the 48th IB in an ambush sprung last May 30. Twelve firearms were confiscated, among them 10 M16s, an M14, a .38 caliber revolver, two radio transceivers, and many rounds of ammunition. Five days later, the same NPA unit clashed with another unit of the 48th IB in another barrio of Conner. Four of the enemy fell dead and the guerilla fighters captured an M16 rifle. The enemy deployed two helicopters to pursue the guerillas, who withdrew safely. (Ang Bayan) \*

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PHILIPPINES

NDF REPORTS NON-ALIGNED STANCE TOWARD PHILIPPINES, TIMOR

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 11

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] The Non-aligned Movement (NAM) has taken up, as its primary concern, the struggle of the peoples and countries of Southern Africa against apartheid. In a symbolic tribute to this struggle, Foreign Ministers of the countries of NAM held their conference in Luanda, Angola and designated Harare, Zimbabwe as the site of the 1986 Non-aligned summit meeting.

The historic ministerial conference, attended by delegations from over a hundred countries, focused on the problems brought about by the racist Pretoria regime, U.S. imperialism's surrogate in Southern Africa. The regime in Pretoria maintains white minority rule in South Africa, occupies the neighboring country of Namibia and continues to wage a war of destabilization and terrorism against other independent states in the region, specially Angola and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe was unanimously chosen by the foreign ministers to host the VIII summit in September 1986 in recognition of its crucial role among Frontline states--in particular, its direct support for Mozambique against South African aggression.

The conference expressed full support to the African National Congress (ANC). In a message to imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela given at the inaugural plenary session, Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwend said, "We want our first decision, our first words and our first thoughts to express our solidarity, respect and admiration for the courageous South African combatants."

Supporting the armed struggle waged by the ANC, the NAM explicitly

stated that force was a legitimate means to bring about the destruction of apartheid. On several occasions, various delegations condemned the US policy of "constructive engagement" towards the apartheid regime. The ministers also underscored the "need for obligatory and global sanctions" and called for the end of all aid to the Pretoria regime.

Affirming the rights of the Na-

mibian people to self-determination, the ministers reiterated their support for UN resolution 435 as the "only valid base" for the genuine independence of Namibia. The conference likewise condemned the use of Namibia as a springboard for attacks on Angola. The final statement of the conference also referred to a resolution of the Organization of African Unity against American intervention in Angola.

While the conference highlighted the struggle against apartheid, the conference was also able to take up major questions dealing on world peace, international economic order and global information order, as well as express support for struggles in various parts of the world against foreign domination and colonialism.

Despite attempts of some delegations to block progressive positions, the conference achieved consensus on a number of third world issues. The most significant were: support for the fundamental positions of the POLISARIO and the rights of the people of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic; a call for negotiated settlement between the FMLN-FDR guerillas and the government in El Salvador; support for the Contadora group's attempts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis; and support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

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The body did not arrive at a consensus on the problem of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor. However the question was discussed for four hours and delegations from 13 countries came forward to speak in favor of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN), the liberation movement in East Timor. The representative of FRETILIN said, the "veil of silence that has been drawn over the Indonesian occupation and the genocide perpetrated against our people" has been lifted.

On the Philippines, there was no change on the previous position of the NAM, that US troops must leave the Philippines just as all foreign troops in different countries in Southeast Asia should do. \*

## PHILIPPINES

### LIBERATION REPORTS DAVAO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "To Be Beside Them in the Struggle, To Fight With Them, Not for Them"]

#### [Text]

"Our liberation is bound up with the whole human family. Solidarity means that all of us become a part of the historical movement to end suffering from injustice everywhere--to stand with those who are oppressed, to be beside them in the struggle, to fight with them, not for them. It is this solidarity that is the strongest sign of new life, of new community in the world today. Involvement in this movement eventually will mean collaboration with all people of good will, whether they are organized or not. What is at stake here is the long term interest of all people."

This was how a member of the 13-strong US delegation to the Conference for International Solidarity with the Philippine Struggle expressed her thoughts on the subject.

Coming from 26 countries of Asia and the Pacific, Africa, the Americas and Europe, more than 145 participants, including overseas Filipinos, shared experiences and discussed ways to respond to the people's call for international solidarity "as we seek to concretize our commitment towards the liberation of the Filipinos."

At the end of the week-long conference held in Davao City in Mindanao last month, participants committed themselves and their organizations to launch a worldwide campaign against US military intervention and other forms of US intervention in the Philippines.

They pledged to work for the stoppage of all military and economic aid to the Marcos regime and for the abrogation of all unequal treaties between the regime and the US. They will work to strengthen solidarity linkages on a sector-to-sector, program-to-program, movement-to-movement, alliances-to-alliances basis.

The foreign delegates travelled all the way from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, from the United States and Canada, from the Asian countries of Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and China (Hongkong), from Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia, and from the European countries of Switzerland, England, Ireland, West Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, Austria,

and the Netherlands.

Before the conference, most of the 80 foreign delegates visited various communities in Mindanao where they listened to presentations of sectoral representatives of workers, peasants, urban poor, students, out-of-school youth, women, health workers, religious, the Moro people and tribal Filipinos.

In a conference declaration, the delegates noted that "everywhere we went, we witnessed militarization and heard about the horrors of massacres, tortures, "salvagings" or summary executions, mass arrests and illegal detention, arson, looting, hamletting, rape, zoning and other forms of military atrocities committed by the Philippine military, the paramilitary forces, fanatical groups and right-wing death squads, all supported by the Philippine government.

"Because of incursions of transnational corporations, peasants, fishermen, tribal Filipinos and Moro people have been illegally deprived of their lands and fishing waters. Mindanao has the highest concentration of transnational corporations. To encourage and protect US, Japanese and other foreign investments, the Philippine government has passed repressive labor laws which violate the conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) protecting workers' rights."

The foreign delegates noted that "one lasting impression we have from our visit to the grassroots communities is the tremendous spirit among the people. They have not allowed the repressive regime to silence them. Despite the risks involved, they continue to work courageously for justice, truth and freedom. A deep sense of hope pervades their struggle. This

struggle has swept across the country to embrace a multitude of Filipinos who have become part of the mass-based campaign to end US neo-colonialism and its support to the increasingly unpopular Marcos regime."

The declaration of solidarity said: "We fully subscribe to the legitimacy of the people's struggle for liberation. More and more, this struggle has to be understood in the context of the people's right to self-determination. In our dialogue with those within the broad spectrum of the population, we have realized the broadening support for armed struggle. Considering the prevalence of the institutionalized plunder, violence and death that it leaves in its wake, the people are left with no choice but to protect their lives and that of their children.

"But even as they struggle for their liberation, the people have creatively forged a campaign towards self-reliance. They have begun to implement community-based alternative projects in the areas of health, education, communal farming and the like. They have started planting the seeds of a real new society that sprout today and will flourish in the days after the people have overcome. This is another sign of hope: as the people destroy the structures of death, they are creating the symbols of life!" \*

#### PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 8 Salute to Solidarity: Foreign and Filipino delegates to the International Solidarity Conference raise their hands in a clenched-fist salute during opening ceremonies in Davao City. Some 145 delegates from 26 countries attended the conference. (Photo from BUSINESS DAY)

## PHILIPPINES

### NDF ORGAN ARTICLE ON INTERNATIONAL RALLIES, SOLIDARITY

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 1, 6, 7

[Article by Recuerdo Ocampo: "In Key Cities of North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia...September 21 Protest Actions Assail U.S. Intervention, Support for Marcos Regime"]

[Text] "International Day of Protest" was observed in many countries of the world last September 21 with rallies and demonstrations, pickets of Philippine embassies and consulates, signature campaigns for the release of political prisoners, press conferences and cultural presentations, and other forms of protest expressing solidarity with the Filipino people's struggle for genuine social change.

Last September 21 was the 13th anniversary of Marcos' declaration of martial rule. The day has come to be marked in the Philippines and abroad with protest actions calling attention to the US-backed Marcos regime's record of militarization, increasing human rights violations, massacres, institutionalization of torture and other repressive measures.

This year's observance focused on the increasing signs of direct US military intervention in the Philippines as its client Marcos regime reels from the advance of the armed resistance and the open protest movements in both the cities and the countrysides.

Across the United States, organizations of patriotic Filipinos and

American friends staged pickets at the White House and Philippine embassy in Washington D.C. and consulates in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Other protest actions were held in Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and other cities with large concentrations of Filipinos.

Mayor Donald Frasier of Minneapolis, in an unprecedented expression of solidarity, officially declared September 20 as a "Day of Concern for the Philippines" and called on the Reagan administration to stop military aid to Marcos.

In Washington D.C., a picket was held in front of the World Bank, and later at the White House.

A civil disobedience "assault" on the Philippine embassy in Washington D.C. was staged by members of the Philippine Support Committee, Friends of the Filipino People, Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines and community leaders. Several were arrested and charged with "illegal entry."

A forum was held on September 22 where Nobel Prize awardee Richard

Falk spoke on "Breaking the Deadlock: Redefining National Security in the Philippines."

The September 20 picket at the San Francisco consulate was followed the next day by a cultural night and an art exhibit by progressive Filipino and American artists. A picnic was held in Los Angeles with speakers who gave an update on the Philippine situation. A cultural presentation **Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa** (Love for the Motherland) was staged by the **Sanlahi** cultural group.

In Chicago, Filipinos and Americans led by the Coalition for Philippine Solidarity picketed the Philippine consulate. The Philippine Study Group in Minnesota held a memorial to honor martyrs of the Philippine struggle.

In the cities of Toronto and Montreal in Canada, workshops, conferences and meetings with militant trade union leaders from the Philippines marked the observance of September 21.

The International Day of Protest activities across the United States and Canada were held under the auspices of the Alliance for Philippine Concerns (APC), composed of 28 organizations. The actions focused on the theme of US intervention, and the need for support and solidarity for the Filipino people.

In Japan, thousands participated in a two-week long series of solidarity activities in several cities sponsored by the Japan Coalition for Philippine Concerns (JCPC), a multi-sectoral coalition of 17 organizations including Catholic, Protestant, and Buddhist organizations, women's groups, labor federations, anti-bases and anti-nuke groups, citizens' associations, students, intellectuals and political activists.

There was unprecedented press and television coverage for a delegation of cultural performers and a spokesman of cause-oriented people's organizations in the Philippines. The

cultural group performed before packed audiences in the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yamanashi and Hachioji.

Leading members of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the main opposition party, and its mass organizations like the Japan Women's Congress and the General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO), held meetings with the Filipino representatives and expressed their solidarity with the people's movement in the Philippines.

In the Japanese Parliament, Mr. Shitoma, a member of the Upper House of the Diet and head of the JSP's Socialist for Peace Strategy study team, declared at a press conference that, as member of the budget committee he will question at the session of the Diet the wisdom of continuing official development aid to the Marcos regime. Such aid, he said, does not benefit the Filipino people.

Activists of the Movement for Peace and Democracy picketed the Philippine embassy in Tokyo on September 21. At an indoor rally, more than 450 people crowded a Tokyo hall to listen to a noted Japanese military affairs critic and a Filipino speaker. As part of the program, the JCPC and the rally participants passed a resolution demanding an end to US intervention in the Philippines and an end to any form of Japanese aid to the Marcos regime. They also denounced the US-Japan Security Treaty because it will involve Japan in a US military adventurism in the Philippines. The resolution was sent to Prime Minister Nakasone and President Reagan.

In Australia, hundreds marched on the streets of Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide demanding an end to all Australian government aid to the Marcos regime. An effigy of Marcos was burned outside the Philippine consulate in Melbourne. The demonstration was the climax of a two-day picket of Philippine Airlines offices by 22

Australian trade unions to protest the trade union repression and human rights abuses of the Marcos regime. The unions also called for a boycott of all international flights of the government-owned Philippine Airlines.

Senator Olive Zakharov, a Labor Party member of Parliament, addressed the rally in Melbourne. Sen. Sakharov was one of seven members of the Australian Parliament who called for immediate cessation of all military aid to the Marcos government.

In Great Britain, "Philippines Action Week" was observed from September 14-21 in London, Liverpool, Leeds Bradford, Cardiff, Chelmsford, Ilford and Oxford. It featured film showings of "Bayan Ko" ("My Country" - by film director Lino Brocka), picket of the Philippine embassy in London, visit of an Amnesty International delegation to the embassy to protest about human rights violations, briefings for development journalists organized by the War on Want and Center for World Development, conference by Filipino migrant workers opposed to double taxation and high passport fees, formal launching of the Philippine Support Group in Liverpool, book fairs, photo exhibitions, socials and fund-raising events.

The week-long activities were sponsored by Anti-Slavery Society, Survival International, War on Want Campaigns, Catholic Institute for International Relations, Pax Christi, Philippine Resource Center, International Labour Reports, WISER Links, London Co-op Political Committee, Philippine Support Group, British Council of Churches Human Rights Forum.

In Amsterdam, Netherlands, more than 350 people attended a "manifestatie" sponsored by the **Filippijnen-groep Nederland** which marked 10 years of solidarity work for the Filipino people. A panel composed of representatives of major opposition political parties, development agencies and Amnesty International dis-

cussed ways of focusing the Philippine issue to the Dutch public and increasing support activities for the Filipino people. The whole-day "manifestatie" was capped in the evening by a cultural presentation of **Alab** titled "**Oratoryo ng Bayan**", a play on human rights violations in the Philippines.

A representative of cause-oriented organizations in the Philippines said in a speech at the Amsterdam rally: "Because we anticipate more repression and US intervention, our international work assumes great importance. The Filipino people call on you - our friends and allies in the solidarity movement - to increase your capacity to provide for more political, material and morale support. We will appreciate your concrete actions to strengthen the capacity of our people to sustain their struggle in all forms. We will welcome whatever actions you will take to weaken the international support of the dictatorship."

Some 20,000 people visited the booth of **KASAMA**, the support group in Italy, during the two-week **Festa de l'Unita** last September held in Ferrara, sponsored by the Communist Party of Italy. The Philippine booth featured photo exhibits, continuous video showings on the Philippine situation, and signature campaigns for the release of Filipino political prisoners. The letters and petitions signed by more than 7,500 Italians and other foreigners were presented October 24 to the Philippine ambassador in Rome by Hon. Giancarla Codrignani, member of the Italian Parliament and chairman of the **Comitato Contro la Repression del Popolo Filippino** (Committee Against the Repression of the Filipino People). The signatories to the letters included members of the Italian parliament, journalists, trade union leaders, workers, students, farmers, professors, church people, housewives and the unemployed. The **Festa de l'Unita** is the major political event in Italy

every year, attended by hundreds of thousands of people and representatives of foreign governments and liberation movements.

In Switzerland, information evenings were held in Bern, Zurich and Lucerne. Some 70 people held a vigil in front of Bundeshaus (Parliament) with placards denouncing human rights violations and militarization in the Philippines. They marched through the city carrying white crosses bearing the names of "salvaging" victims by the Marcos regime. They then proceeded to the Philippine embassy where they placed the crosses and placards by the embassy fence.

In the Swedish capital of Stockholm, the Philippine support group staged a street play dramatizing the plight of Filipino political prisoners. Sixteen prison cages were built in the city square for the play which was seen by hundreds of passers-by and participated in by friends from Peru, Thailand, Chile and Iran. News of the massacre in Escalante, Negros was relayed to the audience and a march to the Philippine embassy was held to denounce the massacre.

In Dublin, Ireland, over 400 people attended a mass celebrated by the auxillary Bishop of Dublin which focused on the disappearance of Redemptorist Father Rudy Romano. A procession followed from the church to the US embassy where a public meeting was held. The participants, addressed by Irish Senator Flor O'Mahoney, held a fast outside the US embassy. They denounced US support for the Marcos regime.

Other protest actions were held in Athens, Greece; Oslo, Norway; New Zealand, India, Thailand, Belgium and other countries of Western Europe.

In Hongkong, hourly pickets were held by Filipino migrant workers and Chinese friends in front of the Philippine and US embassies.

There were also protest actions by Filipino contract workers in some countries of the Middle East where more than 300,000 workers are employed. They denounced military repression in the homeland and presidential decrees inimical to the rights and interests of migrant workers.

The global observance of International Day of Protest on September 21 and the enthusiastic participation of foreign friends and support groups in various countries of the world attest to the growth of the international solidarity movement for the Filipino people's struggle for social emancipation and national liberation. It also showed the ever-growing isolation of the US-backed Marcos regime in the international community and among peoples of many countries of the world. ■

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 1 Concern for Prisoners: An Italian child was one of the more than 7,500 people who signed letters and petitions for the release of all political prisoners in the Philippines. Scene was at the two-week Festa de l'Unita in Italy.
2. p 1 Songs of Solidarity: Dutch group sing solidarity songs during "Manifestatie" in Amsterdam marking 10th year of work for the Philippines by Filippijnengroep Nederland.
3. p 6 United States: Picketers at the Philippine consulate in San Francisco, California carry placards with names of Sen. Aquino and other victims of military atrocities.
4. p 6 Japan: Audience in a jampacked Tokyo auditorium applaud a Filipino speaker. Solidarity rally was sponsored by the Japanese Coalition for Philippine Concerns (JCPC).
5. p 6 In Melbourne: Australian workers denouncing Marcos' suppression of trade union rights and calling for boycott of government-owned Philippine Airlines.
6. p 6 Workers Picket: Perc Johnson, president of the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union of Australia, addresses workers during two-day pickets of PAL offices by 22 trade unions.
7. p 6 Switzerland: The Philippine Embassy in Bern is surrounded by banners denouncing militarization and white crosses bearing names of Marcos' victims of repression.
8. p 7 In Amsterdam: A founding member of support group in Holland addresses whole-day affair, capped by cultural presentation "Oratoryo ng Bayan" in the evening.
9. p 7 Citizens of Bern, Switzerland march through the streets of the city to denounce the human rights violations of the U.S.-backed Marcos regime.

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LIBERATION REPORTS POLICE SHOOTING ON MANILA RALLY

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 2, 12

[Article: "Policemen Open Fire on Peasant Demonstrators"]

[Text] In another escalation of government-sponsored violence against protesters, police forces of the Marcos regime opened fire on a crowd of peasant-led demonstrators in downtown Manila last October 21, killing two people and wounding 11 others.

In a report on the shooting incident, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* of Oct. 31, quoting independent eyewitnesses, said that policemen in five patrol cars "drove near the middle of a crowd of some 3,000 marching farmers, clergy, students and peasants, got out of their vehicles and opened fire with handguns, without provocation."

The demonstrators, participants in a *Lakbayan* or People's Long March, were on their way to Plaza Bonifacio in downtown Manila to hold a rally commemorating "National Peasants' Day of Protest". The peasants sought to present demands protesting skyrocketing prices of rice and farm inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. They intended to deliver their demands to Mr. Marcos.

The marchers had just come from the United States embassy when they were intercepted by some 15 mobile

police patrol cars along Taft Ave, near the Philippine Normal College. The police tried to disperse them using truncheons and teargas. The peaceful demonstrators however held their ground.

The shooting incident confirmed earlier reports that the government sought to create violence to disrupt the protest actions. A day before, when the peasant marchers were still in Meycauayan town, Bulacan Province north of Manila, peasant marshals caught three infiltrators who were reportedly convicts released by the police to create trouble in the march and rally. Peasant leaders said during a press conference that as early as 16 October, they had received reports that the military would field informers carrying teargas and pillboxes within the peasant ranks.

Peasant leaders also disclosed a military operation plan called "Big Hit" aimed against peasant leaders from Central Luzon.

Peasants who joined the march came from provinces north and south of Manila --Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Laguna, Rizal and Batangas. The peasant mass action aimed to draw the attention of various sectors of Philippine society, especially the workers, urban poor, students, churchpeople and professionals to the distressed plight of the peasantry as it relates to the problem of land, food and human rights. Oct. 21 marks the 13th anniversary of Marcos' fake "land reform" program.

Other major peasant demands were the lowering of interest rates on farm credit, implementation of genuine land reform and agro-industrialization, stoppage of militarization in the countryside, and the scrapping of the Agricultural Development Incentives Act which grants foreign agribusiness corporations more than 60% equity ownership of lands. ■

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LIBERATION REPORTS SEP 85 STRIKES, RALLIES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 12

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] An estimated 350,000 people participated in a nationwide protest rallies, demonstrations, marches, **Welgang Bayan** (People's Strike), and other mass actions during the third week of September to mark the 13th anniversary of the declaration of martial law on 21 September 1972 by the US-backed Marcos regime.

On the night of September 21, Metropolitan Manila resounded with a prolonged noise barrage from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The whole metropolitan area covering Manila, Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City and 13 surrounding towns were covered by over 85 noise barrage centers. Citizens and residents clanged tin cans and pails, honked their cars, exploded firecrackers and made other noises as a form of protest against the Marcos regime.

Earlier in the day, a march-rally was held at Plaza Bonifacio in downtown Manila, organized by cause-oriented groups under the **Bagong Alyansang Makabayan** or BAYAN (New Patriotic Alliance). The participants were placed by **Philippine News and Features (PNF)** at 50,000. Another group belonging to **Bayang Nagkakaisa sa Diwa at Layunin** (BANDILA) held an indoor rally at a coliseum in Quezon City dubbed "people's parliament" and attended by some 8,000 people.

An island-wide Welgang Bayan was held in Mindanao from 22-24 September causing almost complete paralysis of commercial and transport activities in Davao City, Butuan City, Cagayan de Oro City and other urban centers like Tagum and Mati in Davao Province, Marbel and Gen. Santos City in Cotabato Province, Pagadian in Zamboanga del Sur, Surigao and others.

Welgang Bayan were also held in the provinces of Cebu and Negros Occidental in the Visayas. Bacolod City, the provincial capital of Negros Occidental, was crippled by the two-day strike, capped by a 30,000-strong indignation rally in the city's central plaza on 21 September.

Many in the audience were in tears as several survivors of the Escalante Massacre the day before narrated how government soldiers and paramilitary men fired with machineguns and high-powered weapons at the strikers in Escalante (see story on page 3).

The Welgang Bayan in Cebu was met with intense dispersal operations by the military after it started. Some 179 people were arrested. However, this did not prevent participants from pushing through with the

strike. Some 80 percent of all economic activities in the city were paralyzed.

As a form of mass action, the "Welgang Bayan" is a general strike combined with street barricades and other forms of protest involving all sectors of society. A series of people's strike, increasing in breath and intensity at every occasion is seen as a prelude to the outbreak of popular uprisings.

Meanwhile, in the Bicol region, the longest prayer-march ever staged

reeled off from Legaspi City in Albay province with 500 participants that swelled to 5,000 by the time the marchers reached Iriga City. More than 10,000 marchers were in the march by the time it reached Naga City, northern part of Camarines Sur province.

"Lakbay-Dalangin ng Bayan" (People's Prayer-March), the three-day hike of 101 kilometers through towns in two provinces of the Bicol region was sponsored by the Bicol Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace. ■

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 12 On the Way to Mendiola: Rain-drenched marchers carrying streamers with the calls: "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship!", "Power to the People!", "Establish the Democratic Coalition Government!".
2. p 12 At Plaza Bonifacio: Protest marches in Metro Manila converged at Plaza Bonifacio. Speakers denounced U.S. intervention and increasing militarization and human rights abuses of the U.S.-backed Marcos regime.
3. p 12 September 21: Photo shows part of the 50,000 throng that proceeded to Mendiola Bridge, gateway to the presidential palace of Marcos. Large streamer announces NOISE Barrage all over Metro Manila, with slogan that says: "Shake Manila, Let the Dictatorship Shudder!" (Story on page 12)

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PHILIPPINES

NDF ARTICLE ON U.S. ROLE WITH 'PSEUDO-MILITANTS'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep 85 pp 9, 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article by Luningning de Vera: "The Voices Are Different But the Song Is the Same"]

[Text] "Who is willing to fight the communist openly? You tell me who and I will train him right now."

A quote from Hitler? No. It is Marcos speaking in a US television interview last September. These were his words about rival politicians, none of whom, he said, could outdo him in fighting communism.

The number of times that Marcos has said he is fighting the reds would probably be countless. But one could easily recall the fact that Marcos has used this excuse in every key move he has undertaken.

Back in 1971, Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus in the country. He said that it was to check the growth of "insurgents." The suspension came in the wake of the bombing of a big rally of Aquino's Liberal Party (LP). Nine people were killed and more than a hundred others were seriously wounded, including almost all the national leaders of the LP. Marcos accused the LP as an ally of the Communist Party while at the same time accusing the latter of seeking to eliminate the former.

One year after the massacre, Marcos blamed the communists for a series of bombings in Metro Manila even as evidence appeared that he himself ordered the bombings. He then used the incident as justification to declare Martial Law and usurp powers.

Together with the imposition of martial law, Marcos ordered the arrests of hundreds of oppositionists and dissenters. Among those arrested and remained imprisoned for more than seven years was Benigno Aquino whom Marcos accused of being a communist.

Thereafter, vowing to crush insurgency, Marcos militarized the Philippines. Government troops perpetrated one massacre after another, victimizing thousands of unarmed barrio people, national minorities, trade unionists, students and others. In many cases of political violence and atrocities, the government put the blame on communists.

Marcos again used the same excuse in the assassination of Aquino saying that a "communist gunman" pulled the trigger. What happened thereafter is now widely known throughout the world.

This year, we find Marcos once again parading himself as the "best fighter" against communism. On the surface, it appears puzzling that he would still insist on projecting such an image. This, considering that he has lost all credibility in using the communists as a scapegoat for his criminal acts. The only logical purpose behind the TV interview statement is that Marcos, while seemingly addressing the public at large, is actually sending signals to Washington.

These signals are revealing in two ways. For one, the signals show that Marcos is but a part of a chorus. There are apparently others singing to the tune of "Save the Philippines-from-Communism." For another, the signals indicate that the US, as the chorus master, is encouraging the various voices in the chorus to compete with one another to produce a high volume of anti-communist hysteria.

The cue to raise the volume was given by US President Reagan in October 21, 1984. During his debate with Mondale he said there is no alternative to Marcos in the Philippines but communism.

Immediately after, however, the US State department was forced to tone down Reagan's statement. It was already a well known fact that organized opposition to the Marcos regime was broad and certainly was not monopolized by communists. Reagan's statement proved even less credible in the face of the fact that there is no evidence at all of Filipino communists receiving aid from Moscow, an excuse often used to justify US intervention in other countries.

Pentagon felt obliged to refresh Reagan's statement and lend it more sophistication. Its immediate concern was to convince the US Con-

gress not to reduce the percentage of military assistance in the US economic-military aid package for Marcos. But the more basic objective of US military propaganda was to push up to a feverish volume the red scare chorus.

Pentagon's Pacific Command came out with its storyline early this year. It said that withdrawal by the US and its bases from the Philippines is tantamount to supporting Soviet dominance in the Pacific and Asia.

Pentagon's arguments appear to be less crude than that of Reagan. But in either case, the methods employed were one and the same. Reagan uses the issue of communism to cover up the truth that the Filipino people are capable of setting up a democratic government. Pentagon uses the same issue also as a cover up. This time to divert attention from the fact that the Filipino people can opt for non-alignment in their foreign relations policy.

The attempt to give the anti-communist ploy a fine touch has led Pentagon to highlight the significance of US bases in the Philippines relative to the overall US global military strategy. It also had to define more the economic and political implications of US withdrawal from the country. This very same thrust has made Pentagon's red-scare tactics self-defeating.

Unwittingly, Pentagon exposed and underscored the actual interests of the US, as a foreign power dominating the country. US policy, it turns out, is not at all concerned with the social system or system of

government that is best for the Filipinos, much less, of what Filipinos may decide for themselves. The real concern of the US, as spelled out by Pentagon itself, are its military bases, its huge economic interests and its political standing in Asia and in the world.

On the basis of its record of defending US interests in the Philippines and well to the tune of Washington's chorus, the Marcos regime now makes its claim of being the best anti-communist fighter.

The claim has already been acknowledged by Washington when, in July, the US Congress gave the green light for an aid allotment of \$180 million to the Marcos regime.

Marcos and his cronies however remain insecure. In the same September interview, Marcos said that the only potential successor who would "fight the communists" are in his own ruling party, the New Society Movement (KBL).

Washington clearly would not want to be confined to a single option. The US, in particular the US State department, has actively encouraged right-wing politicians to compete for succession to Marcos. Scoring, of course, is on the merit of defending US interests in the Philippines under the banner of anti-communism.

Falling into this trap, pro-imperialist politicians, whose ambitions have been to replace Marcos, have tried to water down the demand for the removal of the US bases as well as other nationalist demands of the people. Like Marcos they camouflage their positions by highlighting the "threat of insurgency."

Within the broad opposition, the US does not rely solely on a few anti-Marcos politicians for projecting anti-communism. It has its own "Trojan Horses." Washington has long fielded its agents together with Mussolini-type crusaders (some elements of the Opus Dei and certain very conservative Jesuits of the type of Frs. Jose Blanco, Romeo Intengan and John Carroll) to infiltrate the ranks of the nationalist and anti-dictatorship movement.

These pseudo-militants have changed their declared programs as easily as changing clothes. In the early '70s, when the revolutionary movement was not yet very strong and Marcos was still able to deceive a number of people with constitutional reforms, the pseudo-militants identified themselves as "Christian Democrats." Preaching "Christian Humanism," they tried to build their base on the political following of what was then the Christian Social Movement.

In the years that followed the imposition of martial law in 1972, revolutionary forces grew rapidly. The pseudo-militants found themselves isolated, as the mass membership of the organizations they formed prior to the martial law years joined the movement for national democracy.

Today, the same pseudo-militants are among the leaders of groups advocating for "Social Democracy." In the same manner that they have identified themselves before as "Christian democrats," these pseudo-militants now identify themselves as "Social Democrats." Their declared program is no longer "Christian Humanism" rather, they now call for "Socialism" and "Authentic Humanism."

The philosophy or ideology that these pseudo-militants proclaim has less relevance to the people than their consistency. Their long record would show that while they are inconsistent in their declared programs, they have been consistent in one thing - witch hunting and splittist actions along a rabid anti-communist line.

While the overwhelming majority of oppositionists take up basic issues confronting the Filipino people i.e. the Marcos dictatorship and behind it, US imperialism, the pseudo-militants forcibly try to raise the issue of communism and religion as the main issue. They also try to create petty incidents so as to ignite philosophical and religious controversy and organizational disruption in the joint efforts of the anti-dictatorship forces.

The pseudo-militants extend their activities abroad. Disseminating their programs and papers in international circles, they confine themselves to empty and very general denunciation of "totalitarianism" and other "isms" using left phraseology. Concrete and vital issues such as the US military bases in the Philippines, or the nature of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) as a mercenary army serving the dictatorship, are hardly taken up, if at all. Instead, they preoccupy themselves with the McCarthyist task of preparing and circulating suspected-communist lists and groups-cooperating-with-communist lists.

The pseudo-militants have focused their attack on the strongest and

largest organizations and alliances in the open opposition, branding these as "communist-controlled." They have also sought to discredit Filipino leaders who are most respected abroad for their efforts to promote the Philippine struggle outside the country.

In the process, the pseudo-militants try to present themselves as the "better" alternative. By using the red-scare tactic, they hope to portray an image of being the "alternative between two extremes." They try to appear to be the option between the Marcos regime on one hand, and the communists on the other hand.

The formula of "Marcos-or-the-communists-or-us" distorts a reality: The alternative government that would replace the dictatorship cannot and will not be determined by a single political force. No single group among political forces currently existing in the country - the progressive Christians and church people, the socialists, the liberal democrats, the nationalist groups, the communists and other groups - can overthrow the dictatorship and set up an alternative government, as well as run it. Rather, such a government will be determined by a coalition of all these forces representing the people, who despite of their differences in beliefs, are able to unite and address themselves to the basic problems that the Filipino people face - independence and national sovereignty against US domination, and democracy against the US-backed Marcos dictatorship.

The projection of an "alternative between two extremes" is not new to US strategy. As late as 1984, when the US sponsored Aubuisson dictatorship in El Salvador faced the danger

of being overthrown, and with it the entire neocolonial rule of the US in the Central American country, US imperialism cultivated the image of Jose Napoleon Duarte as the moderate alternative to the FMLN-FDR.

The chance however, of a US-sponsored poll victory of a "Philippine Duarte" to check the rapid growth of the revolution in the Philippines is fast fading away. The Marcos dictatorship has been all the more intransigent in making concession to the pro-US elite opposition while the anti-imperialist movement has far developed in a country of 55 million people.

The fact that pseudo-militants have buried their pre-martial law image as "moderate" opposition and are now posing as "not-too-left revolutionaries" prove that they themselves find slim chances of elections succeeding to pacify the people.

With this question well considered, the pseudo-militants have doubled their efforts in performing the role that the US has assigned to them -- that of splitting the anti-dictatorship movement and, in the international arena, seeking to stop, lessen or sidetrack international solidarity for the Philippine struggle.

The pseudo-militants, the pro-imperialist politicians and US imperialism have found anti-communism a convenient ploy to use against the Filipino people. But as in the case of Marcos, it is a tactic that proves to be self-destructive. Those who use the red-scare tactic inevitably open up themselves - their statements, their interests and their record - to public suspicion and scrutiny.

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CSO: 4200/738

PHILIPPINES

NDF REPORTAGE ON SEP 85 ESCALANTE MASSACRE

Petition to UN

(Clandestine LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article by Isabela Ortega: "Escalante Massacre Submitted to UN Body"]

[Text] The Escalante Massacre -- where 27 unarmed and peaceful demonstrators were killed in cold blood by government soldiers and paramilitary troops -- was elevated to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) with the filing of a petition condemning the Marcos government for the crime. The petition brings to focus international attention on the Marcos dictatorship as a gross violator of human rights.

Leaders of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), a broad coalition of cause-oriented organizations, announced in a press conference in Manila October 17 that the petition before the UN body was filed 16 October in behalf of BAYAN by the Filipino Lawyers Committee for Human Rights based in New York. It was received by Thomas McCarty, head of the Human Rights Center of the UN in New York.

The petition was endorsed to the 43-man Human Rights Committee of the UN in Geneva, Switzerland. The three subcommittees of the UNCHR will conduct their own investigation and present a report to the committee when it meets in February 1986.

Among the concrete results being sought from the United Nations are the following: 1) to impose sanction on the Marcos government as a UN member, censure to be contained in a resolution; 2) urge the Marcos government to indemnify all victims of political repression, particularly the Escalante Massacre victims and their families; and 3) to desist from extending any form of aid or assistance to the Marcos government.

The petition was also circulated by leaders of BAYAN to various governments through their embassies in Manila. They appealed to the various governments to publicly censure the Marcos regime and cease all aid to the regime.

The 27 protesters killed in the Escalante Massacre in Negros island in central Philippines were mostly poor farm workers in a province where widespread famine and starvation exist because of the collapse of the country's sugar industry. They were part of some 7,000 participants in the **Walgang Bayan** (People's Strike)

who were demonstrating peacefully in front of the town hall when government soldiers open fired for more than 15 minutes with machine gun and other high-powered weapons.

The demonstration in Escalante was part of a province-wide Welgang Bayan from September 19 to 21. The small town, with a population of 60,000, is some 95 kilometers north of the provincial capital Bacolod City.

Less than 24 hours after the massacre, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, the West Point-trained acting chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, claimed in Manila that the troops in Escalante fired at the crowd "in self defense."

Gen. Ramos' claim, however, was belied by eyewitness accounts. In a report direct from Escalante, American journalist Tom Ashbrook, correspondent for **Boston Globe**, said that "a whole day of interviewing the residents of Escalante produced no witness outside the mayor's office who supported the military's version of events."

Of the 27 killed, 17 died on the spot while 10 others died in nearby clinics and hospitals hours later. Updated reports say that the death toll has gone up to 32, with the passing away of those seriously wounded. Most of the fatalities had gunshot wounds in the head and back, indicating that they had been shot as they lay prone and defenseless on the ground.

A local doctor was quoted by **Agence France Presse**: "All 12 victims whom we treated could not have been standing. They were all lying. The men who shot at them were at an elevated position."

A PNF staffer who went to Escalante and interviewed survivors for several days quoted one as saying: "The machine gun fire was deafening. I saw people falling, but I could not move, until a man behind me shoved me to the ground and covered me with his body. Then I saw blood oozing out from him. He was dead."

Groaning, yelling, shouting could be heard above the bursts of gunfire. People were running in all directions, many towards the cane fields away from the townhall. After more than 15 minutes of shooting, scores lay bleeding on the ground. Seventeen demonstrators were instantly killed. No one remained standing in the area, except for the paramilitary men manning the machinegun perched on a sort of watchtower beside the townhall and the Philippine Constabulary troopers and policemen on top of the two firetrucks. The troopers suddenly swarmed all over the place and cordoned off the area littered with bleeding bodies.

Renato Saratobias, like the other survivors interviewed, was burning with anger. He said in the local Ilongo dialect, his eyes smoldering, "Our cry was for rice, they answered us with bullets!" \*

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 3 Escalante: Some of the victims of the Escalante Massacre are shown lined up on the ground of the 334th PC Company barracks. They were mostly poor farm workers who were pleading for rice, some small piece of land to plant vegetables, and higher wages. They were answered with bullets.

## NDF Statement

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[National Democratic Front Statement: "Avenge the Victims of the Escalante Massacre!"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front issued a statement in Manila last September 25 condemning the Escalante Massacre. Excerpts from the statement follows:

"The National Democratic Front vehemently condemns the cold-blooded massacre of some 27 rallyists and the wounding and maiming of dozens of others in Escalante, Negros Occidental on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the imposition of repressive martial rule. This heinous crime, perpetrated in a particularly treacherous manner by fully armed military and paramilitary troops against unarmed farmers, sugar workers, students and other sectors, underscores the new extremes of insanity and barbarism which the US-Marcos dictatorship is resorting to in a desperate bid to suppress dissent and hold on to power.

"We likewise condemn the regime's blatantly contrived attempt to immediately pin the blame for the massacre on the New People's Army, and when this patently absurd claim could not gain ground, to quickly shift the blame to the BAYAN organizers of the rally. Now, the regime and its military cohorts have come up with a new tack to justify their bloody action in Escalante - the preposterous claim of self-defense.

"The undue haste with which the regime and its military henchmen have invoked such excuse, when all evidence points to the contrary, calls to mind the by now squid tactics used by the dictatorship to cover up its most murderous crimes. From the Jabidah and Lapiang Malaya massacres in 1968, to the Plaza Miranda bombing in 1971 and the Aquino assassination in 1983, and to the hundreds of summary executions it has perpetrated over the past decade and more - this kill-and-cover-up sequence has become a veritable trademark of US-Marcos rule.

"What occurred on the afternoon of September 20 in Escalante was not the work of a few trigger-happy troopers, anymore than the Aquino murder was the operation of a few soldiers acting on their own. The Escalante Massacre confirms the policy of escalating state terrorism and military repression which the US-Marcos regime has unleashed against the Filipino people and their progressive mass leaders... While loudly proclaiming reconciliation and peaceful electoral competition with the traditional opposition, the dictatorship has embarked on a massive campaign to terrorize the population."

"The National Democratic Front, the New People's Army and the entire revolutionary movement will not allow the perpetrators of this crime to go unpunished." \*

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PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON REACTION, ALIGNMENTS IN FEB 86 REVOLUTION

Commerce Chamber Urges Political Activism

HK211216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 21 (AFP)--The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) today openly urged businessmen to become political activists and said times dictated that the entire business community abandon passivity.

Calling the economy a "sinking ship" in the political crisis following the presidential elections on February 7, PCCI chairman, Aurelio Periquet, said the chamber believed that an activist role was now clearly a duty.

"The PCI encourages the entire business community to abandon the passive stance that is so often attributed to traditional businessmen by taking a more active part in the situation while helping to maintain an air of calm," Mr Periquet said in a statement.

By active part, he told journalists at an informal lunch, he meant "active political part", and added that the statement marked the first time that the chamber had commented directly on the political situation.

The PCCI represents 70 to 75 percent of private business in the Philippines, with 1,200 corporate memberships and 37 local chambers.

Mr Periquet said that so far the chamber had remained officially neutral as a body, but that it might take a political stand by issuing a statement Monday before President Ferdinand Marcos's scheduled inauguration Tuesday.

Observers said the majority of Filipino businessmen, especially in Manila's Makati business district, were sympathetic to defeated presidential candidate Corazon Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino maintains she was cheated of victory by Mr. Marcos, who was Sunday proclaimed re-elected, and has called for a protest campaign to try to force Mr. Marcos to step down.

Some business leaders said today that they had resigned from the government productivity council, a body set up by President Marcos to try to improve

relations with the business community after the 1983 assassination of President Marcos' arch political rival Benigno Aquino.

Others said they would join a business professionals rally in front of the U.S. Embassy Monday, when they hoped to hand Ambassador Stephen Bosworth a letter for President Reagan urging him to back the forces of democracy.

Mr. Periquet said in his statement that fears of double-digit inflation and the third successive year of negative growth were justified, and slammed "certain quarters" for exceeding the limits of prudent spending in the first 40 days of 1986.

As a result, he said interest rates had soared, the government was under pressure to contain inflation and meet International Monetary Fund (IMF) ceilings, unemployment would become worse than it is now, and management will have to cope with the prospect of labor unrest and work stoppages.

"The nightmare is far from over," he said, adding that most businessmen predicted that things would get worse before they got better.

#### Bayan Supports Enrile, Ramos

OW231425 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1400 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, Chairman (Taniyata) and other leaders of the Philippine leftist organization Bayan, which reportedly has 2 million members, and which boycotted the recent presidential election, called on Defense Minister Enrile and Acting Chief of Staff Ramos this evening to urge them not to lower the banner of revolt against President Marcos but to continue their struggle. The Bayan leader said his organization will launch a nationwide protest action tomorrow to apply pressure on President Marcos.

#### Mindanao Military Neutral

HK230753 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0745 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Another report: The military in Central Mindanao has adopted a policy of strict neutrality in the wake of withdrawal of support to President Marcos by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP vice chief of staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. Regional Unified Comman Chief Brigadier Cesar Tapia this morning said the military must be guided by what is best for the country and for the general welfare of the people. He stressed that the military should not involve itself in politics and should concentrate in the peacekeeping duties and responsibilities it has been called for. He said that the RUC 12 will continue all legal orders from higher headquarters.

This item from PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY.

Negros Governor Warns Against Civil Disobedience

HK220808 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT  
22 Feb 86

[Text] Governor Nemenzo Teves of Negros Oriental appealed to his constituents to remain calm and not be swayed by emotional outbursts by the opposition. The governor made the appeal in a radio interview with the four radio stations in Dumaguete City. He said the leaders of rallies and boycott movement are rich people in Manlia who can always run away when turmoil erupts in Negros Oriental.

Teves pointed out that the ultimate victims of civil disobedience are the masses.

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PHILIPPINES

SALVADORAN REBELS SEND 'REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Letter by Guillermo Solorzano in the Feature: "NDF Mail"]

[Text] September 30, 1985

Companeros,

We, the members of the International Department of Radio Farabundo Marti of FMLN, send our comrades of LIBERATION of the NDF revolutionary greetings.

An important part of the struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world for self-determination and against imperialism is the campaign against disinformation. To reinforce our efforts in this field, we would like to improve our contacts with our comrades in the struggle against imperialism.

We thank you for the July-August edition of LIBERATION and will begin sending you copies of our articles in English concerning the struggle in El Salvador and Central America against imperialism.

We hope that you will continue sending us your publication on a regular basis.

We encourage you to continue your struggle with the same determination and combativeness with which the people of the Philippines have become famous throughout the world.

REVOLUCION O MUERTE . . .

VENCEREMOS !!!

Fraternally,  
GUILLERMO SOLORZANO

PHILIPPINES

LIBERATION CITES MANILA DAILY ON ISRAELI MERCENARIES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] Some 400 trainees completed a three-month course in "military tactics and operations" last April, with Zionist mercenaries from Israel as trainors, **Bulletin Today**, a Philippine local daily reported. A second group of about the same number began training early June, and a third batch taken in September. The newspaper said that the men in charge of the training spent their days off the provincial capital of Puerto Princesa, in Palawan island. It added that "according to knowledgeable sources (they) are Israeli nationals whose smallest type of firearms are machine pistols."

The provincial governor, the Palawan PC provincial commander and even the Western Command (WESCOM), knew of the existence of the secret training camp in Southern Palawan for

counter-revolutionary mercenaries, "but were extra cautious on talking about them," knowing that the project has the approval of Marcos, **Bulletin** reported.

The chief sponsor of the project is Eduardo Cojuangco, who holds the rank of ambassador and colonel, and is one of the closest crony of Marcos. Aside from exercising power over many generals in the AFP, Cojuangco is known to have one of the biggest private armies in the country. He has been liberally distributing M16s and other high-powered weapons to his men and organizing units of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDFs) in Tarlac province in Central Luzon, in Negros Occidental in central Philippines and Palawan where he has vast coconut and sugar plantations. ■

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CSO: 4200/738

## PHILIPPINES

### NDF ARTICLE VIEWS DISMAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 2, 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Despite U.S.-Sponsored Rescue Program, Philippine Economy Unable to Recover"]

**[Text]** The Philippine economy continues to plummet with no sign of recovery. Prime Minister Virata recently acknowledged the "complete stagnancy" and dismal performance of the economy.

Economic statistics for the first and second quarter of 1985, gathered mostly from government agencies as well as independent analysts, confirmed the continued worsening of the recession, bellying claims of Marcos and his strategists that the Philippine economy is "on the road to recovery."

The country's total output of goods and services or the Gross National Product (GNP), further slid to a minus 4.6 percent for the first half of the year after recording a drop of minus 3.7 percent during the first three months of 1985. According to Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas, the GNP even recorded a -5.1% for the first five months of the year.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a closer estimate of the economic performance, registered a bigger drop in the rate of growth. GDP was a -5.3% in the first half of 1985 as

compared to the -4.3% fall for the same period last 1984.

The prospects for the economy are even worse. Virata was quoted saying that the pre-1983 economic level (period prior to the Aquino assassination) can only be regained by the year 1989. The National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA), an organization of nationalist businessmen and professionals founded 51 years ago, predicts the GNP to fall by 10% this year, meaning more layoffs and declines in family income.

On a per capita basis, Filipinos today are poorer in real terms: living with incomes lower than the 1977 level at 1984 prices. Per capita income from January to June 1985 was P5,505 (P838 in real terms), a drop of 6.9% from the previous P900 per capita income in 1984. At the same time, the people's purchasing power has greatly weakened, eroding by 13.6%, with the peso in August 1985 worth only 28 centavos as compared to the 32 centavos value last August 1984.

The shrinking of domestic market and the general slack in demand continue to plague businessmen. The mar-

ket is expected to contract further with the continued erosion of the purchasing power of the peso and the staggering increase in the number of unemployed.

Marcos, in his speech before the opening session of the National Assembly, boasted that the number of salaried employees and wage workers for the first quarter of this year decreased only by 1.6% compared to the same period last year. He also said that only 23,280 workers were laid off in the first four months of 1985, while 46,326 was the figure for the same period last year.

By stark contrast to the unemployment figures claimed by Marcos, the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) placed the unemployment figure during the first quarter at 242,000. The total number of workers laid-off for the entire year 1984 was 98,383. The rate of employment dropped by 2.7% and not 1.6% as contended by Marcos. While unemployment during the first three months of 1985 more than doubled that for the whole year 1984, Virata also acknowledged that underemployment increased by 45%.

Independent economic analysts and observers viewed the Marcos figures and measurements highly misrepresentative and even scandalous given the actual unemployment picture. At least 210,000 workers in the island of Negros alone have been dislocated as of March this year when the sugar industry collapsed. They say that Marcos was able to come out with such extremely low figure by treating anyone who has worked for at least one (1) hour in the span of three months as employed. Also considered employed were those engaged in minor income-generating activities such as backyard gardening, hog-raising and poultry raising.

Meanwhile, the Balance of Payments surplus declared by the Central Bank governor, a \$2.5 billion for the period January to June 1985, already included effects of the financial rescue package of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which was released only August 1985. The BOP surplus quoted also includes proceeds from the \$600 million loan and trade facilities. The reason for the delay of the IMF loan tranche was that the budget deficit was double the level set by the IMF which is 0.9% of GDP.

The government, at this time, is trying to convince the IMF to release remaining loan tranches and negotiating with its more than 400 creditors (including IMF and World Bank) to grant more loans. This could explain the attempts by the Marcos government to present some "promising trends" to show to the creditors that the government's economic "recovery" program is working.

The release of the loans is pre-conditioned on the government's implementation of the IMF scheme and policies. The Marcos' economic "recovery" program was formulated along the IMF scheme. Key features of the program are: tariff and import liberalization, open-ended peso floating rate system, monetary restraints and high interest rates, export orientation, higher domestic taxation, emphasis on agriculture with products geared for exports, more bank mergers and consolidation, increasing or additional loans to cover maturing debt obligations and wage "restraint."

The more recent moves of the

government was the announcement by Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin and Trade Commissioner Corazon Marcos that at least 250 banned import items will be decontrolled including 46 non-essential commodities and 202 items with tariff rates reduction of over 50%. This is in line with the imposed policy of import liberalization.

The National Democratic Front condemned the latest move in a statement published by the **Balita ng Malyang Pilipinas**. "Import liberalization will aggravate the country's foreign exchange crisis, deepen the country's dependence on import and subject the already beleaguered Filipino business sector to unfair competition from abroad. Tariff and import liberalization which was started in 1981 as a condition of the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Loan, is responsible for the substantial trade deficits incurred in the years immediately prior to the crisis in 1983," the NDF said.

Meanwhile, NEPA declared that the IMF scheme and the government "recovery" program is recessionary. At the same time, it stated that the removal of import controls and lowering of tariffs "will spell the doom for local industry." \*

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CSO: 4200/737

PHILIPPINES

NDF STATEMENT ON AUSTRALIAN DECREASE IN AID

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Document Front of the Philippines]

[NDF Statement Manila, 9 September 1985: "On the Australian Move to Withdraw Its Samar Project"]

[Text]

The National Democratic Front takes note of recent initiatives by the Australian government to "vastly scale down" its aid projects to the Marcos regime.

This may be considered a positive step, hopefully, towards the total withdrawal of Australian-funded projects, and indeed of all foreign-financed projects which are being used by the regime to suppress the Filipino people's national and democratic aspirations and struggles.

On the surface, certain projects being undertaken under the Australian-funded Northern Samar Integrated Development Project such as roads and bridges may appear to benefit the present dictatorial rule of the Marcos faction and its US imperialist masters. But, in reality, such projects are meant primarily to facilitate the movements of the dictatorship's Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to carry out massacres, arson, robbery, rape, torture, forced evacuations and hamlettings, "zonings", "salvagings", and similar acts against our people whose only "crime" is to struggle for their national democratic rights and interests.

In announcing the scaling down of his government's aid projects to the Marcos regime, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was quoted as saying that their move was due to "an increasingly deteriorating security situation" occasioned by the activities of New People's Army units in the project sites which are within NPA guerilla fronts.

Indeed, NPA units have civilly approached Australian and Filipino officials and personnel of the aid projects to painstakingly explain to them the deleterious effects of these projects upon our people, and to dissuade them from proceeding further with these. When their repeated requests were ignored, the NPA units took more vigorous steps to stop the projects. It should be pointed out, however, that it has never been the intention of the NPA units to harm any of the Australian or Filipino officials and personnel concerned, unless forced to do so in self-defense. We are glad that no such untoward occasion has arisen.

The NDF takes this occasion to welcome the initiative of Senator Michael Tate and many other democratic Australian people to stop not only civilian but military aid to the Marcos regime. AFP officers being trained in Australia as part of Australian military aid are indeed being used by the Marcos regime to maintain itself in power by brute force. This is not to say that there are no patriotic and democratic personnel in the AFP. But AFP officers who are chosen for training abroad are invariably those who have displayed canine loyalty to the present regime, and are expected to carry out the most repressive and brutal measures to maintain this rule.

We also take this occasion to call on other foreign governments, including the Marcos regime's main sponsor, the US government, to put a stop to projects and assistance which are actually used to further oppress and suppress the Filipino people. We also call upon individual friendly statesmen and citizens, political parties, organizations and institutions to continue exerting moral and political pressure on the governments of their respective countries to stop or drastically reduce all forms of economic, political and military assistance to the Marcos regime.

In the future, when a democratic coalition government shall have taken over the reins of political power, that government and the Filipino people will welcome, and even actively enlist the assistance of foreign governments and peoples in the great task of rebuilding our country and establishing a truly independent, democratic and prosperous Philippines.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 5 Stop Australian Aid: A burning effigy of Marcos is held by a member of the Philippine Action Support Group outside the building housing the Philippine consulate in Melbourne. Some 150 demonstrators at the rally called for an end to Australian Government aid to Marcos.

/8309  
CSO: 4200/737

PHILIPPINES

BAD PUBLICITY BLAMED FOR CANCELLATION OF FOREIGN ORDERS

HK220745 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] Philippine Exporters are facing adverse publicity problems anew as the current political tension gripping the country prompted a number of foreign buyers to cancel their visit and export orders.

Exporters interviewed by BUSINESS BULLETIN said yesterday that the prevailing sentiment among foreign buyers was that Filipino exporters would not be able to deliver their goods owing to the negative publicity being generated by political developments here.

Anastacio de los Reyes, president of the Garments Business Association of the Philippines (GBAP), said quite a number of foreign buyers have either cancelled or postponed their visits to the country this month.

Another exporter said export orders are being cancelled while some export firms are receiving notices of "non-repeat" orders. He said that the general attitude of foreign buyers is to adopt a wait-and-see attitude until the political situation stabilizes.

The exporter continued that hardest hit by this reserved attitude are the garment and electronics industries whose operation are significantly dependent on consignment arrangements. He added that as a result of this, local exporters would experience a drop of 50 percent of their production.

Delos Reyes said exporters have been trying hard to convince their buyers that deliveries would not pose a problem despite the unstable political situation. He said the assurance is being relayed to local agents of foreign buyers which are mostly members of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines (FOBAP).

Exporters have also expressed mixed reactions on the depreciation of the peso vis-a-viz the U.S. dollar. While the new exchange rate would favor exporters, sources said the high interest rates announced by the Central Bank would offset any gain earned from the favorable exchange rate. Moreover, the sources said, imported raw materials would become more expensive as a result of the new rate.

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CSO: 4200/741

FOOD AUTHORITY CUTS IMPORTED RICE PRICES

HK201608 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) yesterday reduced the retail prices of its imported rice stocks by between 30 centavos to 80 centavos a kilo.

The food agency will also begin releasing the rice it imported from the United States last year through U.S. Public Law No 480. The American rice will be sold at P6 per kilo.

At the same time, both regular and well-milled rice procured locally by the NFA will be sold to consumers at a uniform price of P6 per kilo.

NFA's move of reducing the prices of its imported stocks is worrying private rice retailers since it will disrupt the prevailing price structure.

Jose Manglicmot, vice-president of the Confederation of Rice and Corn Associations, said "it may be good for the consumers but it will be bad for the farmers."

According to Manglicmot, although the government's support price for palay will be maintained at its present level, commercial traders will be forced to procure locally produced rice at a lower rate in order to compete with the cheaper imported rice.

However, the private sector is confident that its commercial rice, now priced between P6 to P6.20 a kilo, will still be preferred by consumers.

They said their rice which is procured locally is still of better quality compared to the imported stocks which, on the average, have been in storage for more than two years now.

Effective today, rice imported from Indonesia, Thailand and China will be sold at a uniform price of P5.70 a kilo. Previously, Indonesian rice was sold at P6 while both Thailand and China rice were retailed at P6.20 a kilo.

Another variety of Thailand rice, called Thai A-1 super, will be sold at only P5.50 a kilo.

The last variety of Indonesian/Taiwan rice to be imported will be sold at only P4.50 per kilo, cheaper by 80 centavos than its previous price of P5.30 per kilo.

The Indonesian/Taiwan stock is referred to as such because while it was imported through Indonesia, the rice came from Taiwan which used to be one of Indonesia's rice suppliers when it was still a net rice importer.

The reduction of NFA's retail prices could also be an indication that the government over-imported last year. In spite of anticipations of a bumper harvest for crop years 1984-1985 and 1985-1986, the NFA was given authority to import 400,000 metric tons of rice last year.

In its yearend report, the NFA claimed that its rice imports reached only 389,654 metric tons, the bulk of which was obtained on credit from Thailand, Indonesia and China while 151,851 metric tons came under the American rice grant through PL No 480.

However, sources at the NFA disclosed to BUSINESS DAY that the food agency exceeded its limit of 400,000 metric tons by almost 90,000 metric tons. The sources said about 100,000 metric tons of rice imported from Indonesia were secretly unloaded at NFA warehouses in Tabangao, Batangas and were recorded as procurements from the Western Visayas.

Currently, the NFA has a total rice stock of 10 million cavans. The imported stock account for about 40 percent or four million cavans.

At its present daily market injection rate of 9,600 cavans, it will take the NFA 417 days or more than a year to dispose of its entire imported stocks, assuming that the daily releases will be composed wholly of the imported variety.

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CSO: 4200/741

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL SUGAR CORPORATION USES CASINO FUNDS

HK201604 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 pp 9, 10

[Text] The government has allowed the National Sugar Trading Corporation (Nasutra) to tap P250 million from the Casino Trust Fund for liquidation of part of its long-overdue debts to sugar planters and millers.

Official sources said yesterday the funds were actually meant for Nasutra, not Philsuma [Philippine Sugar Marketing Corporation].

But an announcement made earlier by President Marcos pointed to Philsuma as the beneficiary of the funds.

Philsuma is the private sector-owned trading firm which now controls the export trading of Philippine sugar.

Nasutra used to be the trading arm of the Philippine Sugar Commission that monopolized domestic and foreign trading of sugar.

It was not ascertained why the government assumed part of the obligations of Nasutra which was said to have raked in big profits during its control over the P50-billion sugar industry.

The P250-million fund, however, is just a mere drop in the bucket considering Nasutra's huge financial obligations.

Sugar planters and millers have been dunning Nasutra for its P1.2-billion debts since last year.

Of the P1.2-billion debts incurred by Nasutra, about P442 million came in the form of unpaid export price differentials for sugar shipments to the U.S. and the world market.

The balance of P761 million represents the payment for the sugar volume delivered to Nasutra by the producers beginning March 3, 1985.

Nasutra officials had denied the millers and planters claim, saying there were no more export price differentials to be paid and that sugar shipments had been properly liquidated.

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CSO: 4200/741

DEMOCRATIC FRONT CITES U.S. DAILIES ON 'INTERVENTION MONEY'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "U.S. Channels 'Intervention Money' Through AFL-CIO"]

[Text]

US taxpayers' money intended to "foster democracy" in underdeveloped countries is quietly being spent to fight "communist insurgents" in the Philippines and cultivate political leaders. At least \$3 million, part of a multi-million fund appropriated by the US Congress to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and other organizations, has entered the Philippines in the past year or so.

The exposé, written by journalists Phil Bronstein and David Johnston of the California-based **San Francisco Examiner**, quoted critics as saying that the money has become a "vehicle for the United States to intervene in Philippine affairs" while bypassing the government.

The article detailed the route the American taxpayers' money took to reach the Philippines, starting from the US Congress through the National Endowment for Democracy Act, (see accompanying chart). The Endowment channels the money to the Philippines through the Asian American Free Labor Institute, an arm of the AFL-CIO.

Although the Institute covers all of Southeast Asia, the Philippines project "is far and away larger than anything else we've got going," said an official in Washington.

The Asian American Free Labor Institute has been active in the Philippines for 15 years, using money from the AFL-CIO and the US Information Agency. But its funding for Philippine operations increased from \$250,000 to \$1 million in 1984 with the injection of the allocations from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The **Examiner** article disclosed that an additional \$2 million was allocated last year, bringing the total to \$3 million.

"The program, with its base in the urban Filipino labor movement, has used the NED money to expand to all areas in the country in an attempt to undermine leftist gains in religious organizations, universities and among the rural poor," the article said.

Institute money is distributed via the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), a yellow labor federation with some government connections.

Bud Phillips, the Institute's administrator in the Philippines, was quoted in the article: "Some of the regional labor leaders receiving Institute money are becoming powerful politically. Imagine if you have \$1,000,000 to give out to families in \$500 chunks. Your stock goes way up, faster than the stock of any of the militant labor groups."

Irving Brown, the politically powerful head of the AFL-CIO's international section and an ardent anti-communist, have been linked to activities by the Central Intelligence Agency by former CIA agents, including Philip Agee, who wrote his memoirs.

A related article in the **Philippine News and Features** (PNF) said that the Asia Foundation, which has been active in the Philippines for more than a decade training pro-American journalists and funding publications and radio stations, has also long been known to be a conduit of US "intervention" money entering the Philippines.

The Asian Labor Education Center in Quezon City, which promotes anti-left and pro-American trade unionism, has long been known to be receiving funds from the AFL-CIO for almost two decades, PNF said.

**NAMFREL** (National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections), which played a crucial role in getting Ramon Magsaysay elected president in the early 50's, was also set up and funded by the US, according to Col. Edward Lansdale, a Central Intelligence Agency operative who worked in the Philippines and later spilled the beans in his published memoirs.

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CSO: 4200/738

Ross Munro, an American specialist on "security affairs" on Southeast Asia, wrote in the US journal **Foreign Affairs** that the US embassy in Manila passed on to NAMFREL an undetermined amount of money for its use in the May 1984 elections.

Though a NAMFREL spokesman has denied the allegations, suspicions remain of its American connection. \*

PHILIPPINES

NDF COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN HIDDEN WEALTH ISSUE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 11

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Hidden Wealth Issue Linked to U.S. Pressure on Marcos"]

[Text]

To prop up an earlier exposé on amassed wealth of Marcos and cronies, siphoned out of the country, more evidences are secretly being gathered in Europe.

Malaya, a Philippine daily, cited Parliament member Antonio Cuenco as saying that a packet of documents linking ownership of huge villas in Europe to "known Malacanang dummies" is expected to arrive soon in Manila.

The controversy over dollar deposits and properties held abroad by members of the Marcos faction has become an explosive political issue between the Marcos camp and members of the reformist opposition. The immediate issue raised was the brazenness and lack of conscience with which the Marcos group have transferred large sums abroad - some US\$10 billion - in the midst of an economic crisis unparalleled in Philippine postwar history.

Earlier, Marcos' wife, Imelda, admitted buying US\$4 million worth of building in New York. She admitted buying "the building on fifth avenue" currently occupied by the Philippine Chancellery. While saying that the

building is not for private use, Imelda did not say in what capacity she bought the building and from where the funds came from.

Marcos' wife is one of the top officials named in a series of articles which appeared in San Jose-Mercury News, a California based newspaper. She is reported to have purchased the Lindmire Estate in Long Island, a mansion in Princeton, and three adjoining condominium in Manhattan through corporations she owns or control.

Other prominent cases singled out by the newspaper included names of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and coconut czar Eduardo Cojuangco, banana magnate Antonio Floirendo, three other prominent minister and government officials plus a ranking businessman, a banker and an industrialist. Later, the New York Times cited AFP chief Fabian Ver in a report on the anomaly involving a \$35 million contract mostly funded by Pentagon for the purchase of military equipments for the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the US government is

fanning the issue. Stephen Bosworth, American ambassador to the Philippines said in a speech that the US government would assist in whatever investigations that would be conducted regarding the issue of ill-gotten wealth.

In a statement released by **Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas** (BMP), the National Democratic Front of the Philippines said: "The real issue lies beneath the surface and is found by viewing the entire episode within the context of the political tug of war between the Marcos dictatorship and its master--US imperialism. Over the past months, the US has been distancing itself politically from the Marcos regime, realizing that the latter has become a liability to its long term interests in the Philippines. For the short-term haul, however, it has had to play ball with the Marcos faction, providing economic and military aid to prevent it from going under completely. In the meantime, US tries to pressure the regime to deodorize itself - to look a bit more democratic. Marcos however, seems to have become more and more intransigent knowing that the US can count on no better puppet than he, especially in the face of growing popular dissent. Hence, the dictatorship's seemingly nationalistic posture on

the bases issue and its shilly-shalying attitude towards the projected elections (which everyone knows the US favors) and the impending whitewash of the Aquino murder.

"For its part, US imperialism threatens to withhold or reapportion aid; continues to sponsor pro-US elements within the legal opposition; and for good measure decides to leak out a few juicy pieces of information on hidden wealth -- not enough to topple the regime, but sufficient to paint its surrogate into the corner. Pressure politics is the name of the game. Meanwhile, the US hopes that these maneuvers will absolve it of guilt as it seeks to ascribe the entire current crisis to the Marcos family's massive investing spree abroad. US imperialism hopes even to end up as the hero of the piece."

The NDF statement pointed out that " the Marcos ruling faction - the First couple and their closest cronies - are mainly to blame for this clear case of gross economic sabotage against the national economy and the Filipino people. US imperialism is just as guilty, considering that it has propped up, added and abetted the ruling clique in plundering the economy and stashing away all this ill-gotten wealth most of it in the United States." \*

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CSO: 4200/738

PHILIPPINES

NDF REPORTS WARNING TO SCHOLARS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

The CIA and the US government are having difficulties dealing with the growth of the New People's Army and are seeking the advice of US experts on the Philippines.

Among the experts named in a US-based paper were David Rosenberg, Justin Green and David Joel Steinberg. The academicians were invited by the CIA in a closed door conference. Rosenberg was quoted as saying to one observer, "The CIA wanted somebody from the outside...who has more of an analytical or historical framework who can try to make sense of all these pieces (of data) they had."

The Friends of the Filipino People, a US-based support group passed a paper condemning academicians like Rosenberg for helping the CIA and urged other scholars informed about the Philippines not to cooperate with the CIA.

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CSO: 4200/738

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

REPORT NOTES INVESTMENTS DECLINE--Total investments, both initial paidup capitalization and additional paidup capitalization, decreased 25 percent to P507.1 million last January compared to December 1985's P674.4 million, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reported yesterday. Initial investments more than doubled to P207.9 million last month compared to that previous month's P95.6 million. The top registrant for the month was Bukidnon Farms, Inc. with an initial paidup capital of P94.4 million. Business expansions by way of increases in paidup capital however contracted 48.3 percent to P299.2 million last January from December's P578.8 million. The single biggest reinvestor was the government-owned National Steel Corp. which financed its expansion with an additional equity of P125 million. Foreign investments meanwhile in new and existing companies jumped 106 percent to P69.4 million from P33.7 million during the same period. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 3 HK] /6662

CB DENIES PRINTING EXTRA MONEY--Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)--The Central Bank has denied for the second time that it printed extra currency notes with identical serial numbers, and charged that the bills had been tampered with in a malicious attempt to embarrass the bank. In a statement dated February 21 and received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today, bank governor Jose Fernandez said "since the tampering was done by hand retouching, it is likely that similar attempts may be made. The tampering was obviously done in a malicious attempt to embarrass the Central Bank," the statement said and detailed how experts had magnified and examined the notes, all 100 peso (the equivalent of five dollars) bills, to find that in each case the last digit had been altered manually. An opposition newspaper today carried front page photographs of what it said were identically numbered notes, but this time with a denomination of 50 pesos. After Governor Fernandez first denied the 100 peso over-printing allegation, the opposition newspaper VERITAS, which first uncovered them, headlined a story saying that it had called its own experts who had ascertained that the notes were genuine. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 22 Feb 86 HK] /6662

BANKS DENY HEAVY WITHDRAWALS--Officials of three government banks yesterday [20 February] said that contrary to speculation, their banks are not experiencing heavy withdrawals which could be taken as a response to Cory Aquino's appeals for a boycott call of government banks. These banks are the Philippine National Bank, Land Bank of the Philippines, and the Development Bank of the Philippines. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 HK] /6662

CORRECTION TO DRAFT PROGRAM TEXT--Corrections: "NDF Issues Draft Program," LIBERATION March-April issue, page 3, 2d column, 2d paragraph: The People's Democratic Republic will work for the removal of the reactionary features of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)... "Features" is the correct word and not "forces" as was printed. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2] [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines] /8309

ANG BAYAN SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGED--Acknowledgement: Credit for the article reprinted on page 8 of our July-August issue entitled: "Lest We Forget: U.S. Imperialism Killed a Million Filipinos," should be given to ANG BAYAN, official organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, November 1984 issue. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2] [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines] /8309

CSO: 4200/738

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILITARY DUTY LAW DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Lt. Col. Ha Huy Thuoc, Chief of the Bureau of Military Induction and Recruiting of the Capital Military Region: "Four years of Achievements of the Military Duty Law"]

[Text] In conformance with the Military Duty Law, since the first contingent of military induction taking place in February 1982 and in the 4 following years, Hanoi has always completed its military recruiting missions well: quality and quantity standards were met, and the momentum was kept. Leadership provided for the implementation of the Military Duty Law gradually became more effective.

In the past 4 years, many provisions of the Military Duty Law were strictly carried out: registration procedures for men and technical means, induction of youths and reserve officer cadets, recruiting for officer schools, preparation and execution of rehearsals, draft of reserve troops, and handling cases of violation of the Military Duty Law. Many localities and units made visible progress in the work and completed their norms exceptionally well.

Those outstanding achievements were due primarily to a thorough understanding of the military induction law by all levels, sectors, and the entire people, a high sense of responsibility and a unified and resolute leadership of party committees, a good management system of the government, and the spirit of unity and mutual support of sectors and mass organizations from the municipal to the basic level, which reflected the dynamic expression of the right to collective ownership of all citizens, and their awareness of the coordinated accomplishment of the two strategic missions in the current revolutionary period.

However, the implementation of the Military Duty Law in the past 4 years still has certain deficiencies and weaknesses that must be overcome in order to ensure that the law be enforced in a strict, just, smooth, and consistent manner.

The following lessons can be learned:

1. The prime requirement is a thorough understanding of the objectives, tasks, and implementation needs of the Military Duty Law. From this

knowledge, efforts must be made to stimulate the sense of responsibility and resolve of party and government levels, bureaus, sectors, mass organizations, localities, and basic units, of which key leadership cadres play a decisive role.

At the time the municipality issued the draft orders for the first contingent of youths, it affirmed: "Calling youths for military service is a political mission and a major task of our locality." Therefore, we must provide close leadership in order to create an integrated strength and a coordinated effort to accomplish the two strategic missions in each territory. Moreover, every unit must instate concrete and innovative measures, and requires from its personnel a positive attitude and correct demeanor in the regular discharge of their duties on the basis of a unified plan and the guidance of governmental authority. The military duty council must develop to the fullest extent the role and responsibilities of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the right to collective ownership of the people, and voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Military Duty Law.

2. Calling youths for military service in execution of the Military Duty Law has a direct bearing on the rear, and on the lives and feelings of the youth and their families. Therefore, propaganda and educational activities must be given appropriate consideration, and conducted in a consistent and uniform manner for each contingent of draftees.

In terms of educational activities pertaining to the Military Duty Law in Hanoi, the municipality's successful experience was obtained through a thorough and meticulous teaching of the new law to enable all concerned citizens to clearly understand their duties, and also through a just implementation of the law and of policies concerning the army's rear. Party members and cadres must be truly exemplary, and most resolutely overcome any negative attitude while carrying out the law. This is the only way to allow propaganda and educational activities pertaining to the Military Duty Law to be realistic and efficient, and able to reach citizens of military duty age and their families, reinforcing their trust in the system and their willingness to discharge their military duty in an enthusiastic and proud manner.

3. In carrying out the Military Duty Law, calling youths for military service is a long-range task of strategic significance. In order that it be done well and operate smoothly, it must be tightly linked to the strengthening of the overall infrastructure comprising all basic units at the subward, village, agency and enterprise level.

In the past 4 years, owing to a steady development of the leadership strength of the basic units, the districts of Soc Son, Ba Vi and Phuc Tho and the town of Son Tay accomplished their missions. The districts of Hai Ba Trung, Thach That and Tu Liem, step by step, stimulated their weaker units to improve, and obtained better results in recent years. The Dong Da District completed its tasks exceptionally well for the second phase of 1985 due to the same approach, and provided centralized leadership to cause vigorous improvement of weaker units, further development of stronger and average units, and harmonious progress of all. Experience demonstrates that executing the

Military Duty Law and calling youths for military service, and, on the other hand, strengthening the basic units have a profound causal relationship.

4. The military agency must provide adequate staff support. It must pay appropriate attention to organizational improvement, and to enhancing the spirit of responsibility and the ability to carry out orders of army recruiting agencies, of the various levels of military administration of state organizations, and of specialized cadres of basic units, in order to enable them to support the party leadership, governmental agencies, and the military duty commission in a timely and efficient manner. Preparing the youths to ready themselves to respond to the call for military duty must be thoroughly conducted in an all-embracing approach, including matters of thoughts and perception, organization, and policy. Always plan in advance so that the preceding year prepares for the following one, one contingent paves the way for the next. This work involves the responsibility of all levels, sectors, mass organizations, social agencies, and parents of the draftees, as provided for in the Military Duty Law. Nevertheless, the main role is still that of the military agency and of the agency specialized in military duty service which provide permanent staff support for party committees and government organizations in the execution of the law. In past years, in calling several contingents of youths for military service, owing to complete and excellent preparation for the youths, many localities and units fulfilled their tasks in an orderly and time-efficient manner, and the quality of the service provided was very good. Likewise, due to consistent preparatory work done in past years, the recent military induction exercise in Cluster 1 achieved good results.

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CSO: 4209.250

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CLASHES BETWEEN SOLDIERS, RAILROAD PERSONNEL RESOLVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Si Dinh: "Tense Relations Have Improved"]

[Text] Regrettable Incidents

Not long ago, prior to April 1985, many troublesome incidents happened frequently on the railroad section between milestones 337 and 426, especially at the Kim Lu and Minh Le railroad stations. A number of passengers including new soldiers from Group S9 of Military Region 4 who went out in search of firewood often clashed with cadres and agents on duty aboard the trains. A typical incident happened on 30 August 1983 aboard train No 61 along the Minh Le-Tan Ap railroad section when new soldiers from Group S9 picked a quarrel with a female agent performing her duties on the train, which compelled train conductor Tan to interfere. When the train arrived at the Kim Lu railroad station, seven more new soldiers from Group S9 boarded the train. Relying on their numerical strength, these soldiers tore off Tan's armband and intimidated the other agents.

On 24 September 1983, some new soldiers from Group S9 compelled the train No 061 to stop over beyond the scheduled time limit at the Minh Le railroad station in order to enable them to load firewood on cars; station manager Tuong and train conductor Dung has to yield to the soldiers' wishes.

On 12 June 1984, some soldiers of the 1st Battalion of Group S9 threw firewood onto a passenger car, injuring one of the passengers.

Minor as they seemed from the viewpoint of criminal law, these regrettable incidents which happened frequently along a railroad section of nearly 100 km seriously undermined army-people solidarity and directly impaired relationships between cadres and employees of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 on the one hand, and cadres and soldiers of Group S9 on the other. The railroad cadres and employees were of the opinion that the armymen "lacked a sense of organization and discipline"; on the contrary, the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 contended that the railroad cadres and employees were authoritarian and overbearing. This explained why a "trivial matter could become a serious affair."

## Brotherhood and Emulation

In order to strengthen army-people solidarity in accordance with the "identity of views between the army and people" motto, to enhance their cooperation and mutual assistance, and to create conditions for both sides to perform their assigned political tasks, the heads of the two units--Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 and Group S9--met in early April 1985 to exchange views on the situation, to find the causes of incidents, and to discuss specific measures to maintain order and security aboard trains and at railroad stations. Both sides agreed to issue a brotherhood-emulation pledge with the following principles:

Cadres, workers and office employees of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 should strictly comply with regulations and agreements, always consider cadres and soldiers as their close friends, understand the difficulties experienced by the army, provide wholehearted assistance and create all necessary conditions for the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 to carry out their missions along the road, and make it convenient for the group to carry and receive troops and merchandise.

On their part, the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 should consider the cadres, workers and office employees of the railroad sector as their close relatives, display sincerity and cordiality when meeting with them, understand the difficulties experienced by the railroad sector, comply in an exemplary manner with regulations in force aboard trains, help the railroad sector and create all necessary conditions for it to fulfill its mission satisfactorily.

The heads of both units also unanimously set forth measures to be applied by both sides to launch an intensive and extensive campaign of activity and propaganda to help everyone thoroughly understand the aim and theme of the brotherhood-emulation pledge and, on this basis, to motivate everyone to contribute to developing ever better relations between the two units. Both sides would pay attention to the need to disclose and improve typical elements and to make good persons and examples known so as to encourage everyone to learn from them. A joint guidance committee would be set up to exercise common leadership while the staff of Group S9 and the military affairs and defense bureau of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 would be assigned to assist the heads of both units in this matter. Each month both sides would inform each other of the relevant problems. The joint guidance committee would meet quarterly to exchange views.

A meeting was held in a simple but solemn manner to mark the signing of the brotherhood-emulation pledge between Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 and Group S9. Both sides expressed high determination to improve order and security along the Vinh-Minh Le railroad section and to gradually build better relationships of overall cooperation between the two units.

## Initial Result

In late June 1985, Comrade Te, commander of Group S9, and Comrade Kien, director of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3, met with members of the joint guidance committee to review the situation and assess the result of 3 months' implementation of the brotherhood-emulation pledge between the two units.

The diary kept by Comrade Pha, head of the military affairs and defense bureau of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3, was circulated among many members of the audience who expressed satisfaction after reading it because for 3 months at a stretch, no so-called "unsightly" incident happened in the realtionships between armymen and railroad personnel along that previously remarkable railroad section. The prejudices about the "indiscipline of armymen stationed in K.L." and the "overbearing attitude of railroad personnel" had vanished on their own. Many brilliant examples of army-people solidarity had been set. For instances, Group S9 sent its cadres and soldiers to help Corp. No 3 build two rows of new houses and upgrade three rows of old houses, thus making the dwellings of cadres and workers in various agencies of the corporation more comfortable. In return, the railroad cadres and personnel cordially helped the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 whenever the latter came to railroad stations near their garrison to buy tickets or whenever they boarded trains No 61 and 62.

Based on these initial achievements, the joint guidance committee of both units is drawing experiences and compiling lessons for dissemination among other units and localities.

9332/12948  
CSO: 4209/190

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES TRAINING DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Vu Van My, of the Capital Military Region: "New Approach in Militia and Self-Defense Forces Training"]

[Text] The year 1985 was the first in which the municipality started a 3-year basic program of training for the militia and self-defense forces. It inevitably ran into certain difficulties.

The major problem lies in the need to shift perception that cadres and military commanders of various levels experiences when they had to change from the old method of training (uniform, superficial, and repetitious review of subjects already taught) that has been in existence for so long, to the new method which requires a careful examination and classification of the technical and combat levels of each individual to determine and appropriate curriculum, a new task that the cadres were unfamiliar with and that is very time-consuming and demands much meticulous work. There was a reluctance to embark on something difficult, and a false impression that personalized training would diminish the group's momentum. Experience learned from vanguard units coupled with a constant stimulation to adopt the new method caused unit commanders of various levels to begin to realize the advantages of the basic training program and their own responsibilities in directing and organizing training according to the new method. As a result, the capital's militia and self-defense forces have completed their 1985 political and military training program in conformance with the leadership spirit and training plan formulated by the military region with tangible achievements: advanced training provided commanding officers of basic units was completed 98 percent, and of detachments, 93 percent, and the quality of advanced training was satisfactory. Over 80 percent of cadres receiving advanced training were sent back to their units to train in turn basic militia and self-defense units; 94.2 percent of militia and self-defense basic units have completed the training program, including village units with 99.65 percent, subward self-defense units with 87.65 percent, and self-defense units belonging to agencies, enterprises, and schools with 93.3 percent (all ratios were higher than those of last year.) Training was more complete, comprising political subjects, combat skills and infantry tactics, and specialized branch technique. The training movement was more homogenous: certain units that never had had training before, started and completed it

this year. After training, all units conducted test-evaluation of each subject: 16 districts and town organized test and training session with 20,000 persons from 927 units attending. Those sessions were not limited to the three coordinated military subjects (marksmanship, grenade throwing, and combatant's course), but also included tests in political, technical, and combat matters, and in disassembling and assembling arms, weapon use, stick and close-combat techniques, and unit maneuvers. Training results ranged from satisfactory to higher in all subjects. In rifle firing, in particular, two female self-defense members of Gia Lam District obtained a score of 97 out of 100, equal to the 1984 national record.

In the whole military region, nearly 50,000 cadres and combatants have taken the introduction to rifle-firing session and lesson No 1, firing in daytime, and 98.8 percent of them met the requirements, 79 percent were outstanding, and 36.79 percent were satisfactory. Training results were also noticeable in security protection activities, in the preparation for the military parade for this year's National Day, and in the construction of the Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen) defense line.

Due to prior investigation and classification of technical and combat levels before assigning the appropriate curriculum, and also to close leadership and management, the quality of training has visibly increased, and another side-effect was the saving of a large amount of labor and money. In this year's training session, Ha Bang Village (Thach That District) saved 3,700 workdays, and the self-defense battalion of the Railroad Construction Corp. No 1 (Dong Da District) saved 1,229 workdays. In the whole military region, approximately 1 million workdays were saved.

The Capital Military Region staff has organized a meeting to evaluate the results of the training of the militia and self-defense forces in 1985, and to disseminate and provide guidance for the 1986 training program. At the meeting, meritorious units were officially commended, such as the districts of Dong Da, Hai Ba Trung, Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Soc Son, Thach That, and Tu Liem.

At present, districts and towns are actively preparing for the 1986 training program, with emphasis on the second-year curriculum. Units having members who completed the first-year training program will, without any excuse, plan for their men to take the second-year training, and in the meantime, will give tests to find candidates for the third-year curriculum. Guidance provided for training in 1986 will address the following requirements: increasing the quality and combat readiness of the militia and self-defense forces will be the main objective; basic training must be linked to the actual missions of each unit and each detachment, to the maintenance and enhancement of the preparedness level of each unit for combat and security-protection missions to fight the enemy's multifaceted subversive war, and to production and activity work in order to save labor and money; to concentrate on the provision of good training for cadres of various levels and combat forces; to provide training for infantry as well as for other arms and services; to continue to practice of prior investigation and accurate classification of technical and combat levels of cadres and combatants in order to assign an appropriate curriculum, and to avoid a uniform and

and superficial training pattern. After completing each subject, each unit must set up a test-evaluation session to test and evaluate it.

With the experience and efficiency of the leadership of the various levels of the party and government, and with traditional and wide popular support, there is no doubt whatsoever that in 1986, the militia and self-defense forces will complete their training program with high quality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER, SECURITY AT DISTRICT LEVEL REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Tho Muoi: "Some New Features in the Mass Movement for Fatherland Security in Quynh Phu"]

[Text] In the past few years, the maintenance of public order and security in Quynh Phu was somewhat complex because of the occurrence of fairly many incidents, including some serious cases which were not resolved completely and promptly. The movement to safeguard the fatherland security progressed slowly and there were times when the masses in some places became doubtful and lacked enthusiasm.

Faced with this situation, in early 1982, the public security station and the military committee in Quynh Phu District advised the local party committee and administration to launch a phase of intensive and extensive education and study among the masses about the maintenance of security and to coordinate it with many energetic measures to strengthen the security maintenance forces at the grassroots level with the objective of stepping up the movement for fatherland security. At first, efforts were concentrated on tracking down criminals in two pilot villages called Quynh Son and Quynh Trang and experiences were drawn afterward and used in providing guidance for the entire district. In the space of only 1 year, the district public security forces destroyed 39 dens and gangs of hooligans, caught and sent 46 of them to reeducation camps, proposed the indictment of 27 culprits, and subjected 83 persons to self-criticism before the people. Public order and security were thus stabilized for the first time.

Since 1983, the district public security forces shifted to launching a broad movement for fatherland security. Guidance was provided for villages to set up denunciation letter boxes and people were motivated to write complaints and letters by themselves to denounce criminals. This form of secret vote really developed the collective ownership and huge strength of the masses in the anticrime struggle. Implementing this measure for more than 1 year, the masses of people in Quynh Phu sent 7,976 complaints and letters to the public security station, unmasked 547 persons guilty of criminal activities, provided the public security forces with sufficient data and evidence to conclude 138 major criminal cases and 582 minor incidents left pending from the previous years, and gave the public security forces enough documents to

compile files to arrest and send 36 more hooligans to reeducation camps, to subject 71 others to on-the-spot reeducation, and to compel 459 persons to carry out self-criticism before the people. Fairly good progress was made in areas where the movement was formerly weak, such as in the villages of An Trang, An Quy, and Quynh Khe. Dangerous gang leaders in the T.N.H. Village and Town in turn fell into the dragnet of the law. The people became highly enthusiastic and the movement for fatherland security developed strongly.

From late 1984 to date, Quynh Phu District has launched an emulation movement among the entire party and people to satisfactorily implement Directive No 07 of the provincial party committee on security maintenance in villages, subwards, public agencies, and enterprises. The district has directed Quynh Minh Village and the banking bureau to act as pilot units and draw experiences for use in overall guidance. Each family has kept a notebook to jot down its struggle objectives and has signed a pledge to emulate with the village and public agencies. So far almost all villages and public agencies in the district have organized pledges to emulate in building safe families, teams, units, and hamlets.

As backbones of the movement, the village public security forces and public agency defense forces have been strengthened and most of their members are armymen returning to the grassroots and having a high sense of responsibility; each month these forces have reviewed the situation and urged every family, cadre, worker, and civil servant to carry out their written pledge. Arrangements have been made for committees and clusters in every three to four villages to report on the situation and the result of tasks and simultaneously to discuss coordinated measures to perform future missions. Moreover, the district has paid attention to strengthening the national security and defense forces, security assault youth units, people's inspection and reconciliation teams, and so on. These forces have regularly patrolled and mounted guard and coordinated to satisfactorily resolve all contradictions among the people.

Because the above-mentioned measures have been carried out satisfactorily, the movement for fatherland security in Quynh Phu District has developed rather evenly and steadily and weak installations no longer exist. To date, 20 villages have won the "unit determined to win" title; a proposal has been made to the Ministry of Interior and the provincial people's committee to award congratulatory certificates to 3 villages; 9 other villages have been considered to be typically good in some respect; 3 parishes have been recognized as exemplary from all points of view; and 85 percent of all public agencies have conducted the movement rather vigorously. There has been a 43.7-percent reduction in violations of socialist property and criminal law. The movement for fatherland security in Quynh Phu is now ranked among the good ones in the province. The district public security forces have met the criteria of a leading emulation unit among all public security forces in Thai Binh Province.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF GOODS TO FRONTLINE UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Serve the Life of Frontline Troops"]

[Text] To enable the people and armed forces at the frontline to perform their combat mission well, to achieve combat readiness, to develop production, and to stabilize their life is a permanent duty of many sectors at various echelons, including the commerical sector, whose role is extremely important.

Over the past few years, in compliance with party and state directives and resolutions, the commerical sector has made a noteworthy change in providing goods of various kinds to promote production and enhance the life of people and armed forces at the frontline. The Ministry of Home Trade has conducted a specific and meticulous inquiry into the predilections and consumption needs of ethnic minorities as well as the amount of merchandise required by the armed forces throughout the border areas and in each locality. Based on these basic investigations, the Ministry of Home Trade has drawn up a specific plan to supply goods to the entire frontline on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis. The commerical sector in border provinces and districts has eagerly displayed initiative and alacrity in receiving merchandise from the central level, exploiting on-the-spot sources of goods, and employing varied forms of distribution to ensure that the goods reach the rightful recipients; at the same time, the commercial sector has closely coordinated with many other sectors to properly manage the market and has joined forces with them in eliminating many "frontier open-air markets" and foiling many other cunning sabotage schemes of the enemy. The commercial sector and people in the rear provinces have actively supported the people and armed forces at all frontlines. Owing to these harmoniously orchestrated activities--in spite of numerous difficulties facing the national economic situation, the serious disproportion between supply and demand, the instability of sources of merchandise, and the shortage of transport means--the supply of goods to border provinces and especially areas affected by protracted warfare such as Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province has been done rather steadfastly and has maintained the normal daily activities of millions of people in remote mountain and forest regions.

Under the present circumstances when the whole country is implementing the new management system and abolishing the use of ration stamps and coupons all

supply systems and all business organizations must apply the economic accounting system. This policy has created favorable conditions for the commercial sector to carry out business activities, but during this transitional period, the supply of goods to people in border areas and the provision of staple commodities with quantitative standards for soldiers have encountered new difficulties. Generally speaking, the amount of staple commodities supplied--especially food products such as pork, dried fish, fish sauce and sugar--is still smaller than the planned norm. This difficult problem may be considered temporary during the transitional period when the economic management mechanism is being improved; nevertheless, this situation still requires that the commercial sector take firmer and more positive and urgent measures in the last 3 months of this year.

To ensure adequate supply of all staple commodities according to plan to all army units at the frontline, it is necessary, on the one hand, that the army rear service organs quickly work with the responsible sectors (especially the Ministry of Home Trade) to carefully reexamine plans and contracts as well as time schedules and merchandise quantities, and to earnestly expedite the distribution of goods to contact stations. On the other hand, the home trade and other sectors concerned are required to quickly create adequate sources of goods and to organize prompt distribution and transportation to all units in strict accordance with the plan and signed contracts. With regard to goods which can be procured locally, the Ministry of Home Trade must draw up a plan and assign specific norms to local commercial agencies in charge of handing over these goods to army units. Concerning commodities which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities, the army rear service and the home trade sector must discuss and agree to find substitutes in appropriate proportions.

In view of difficulties in supplying staple commodities, army unit commanders must make the necessary arrangements for their units to have convenient spare time to actively increase production, especially by growing vegetables and raising domestic animals; they must also organize merchandise reception and distribution most rationally to enable all units constantly to fulfill all training and combat missions, to stand ready to fight and smash all sabotage plots of the enemy so as to firmly defend the fatherland frontier.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ASSAULT YOUTH REGIMENT--The Da Nang Municipal People's Committee has recently decided to set up an assault youth regiment to take part in protecting political security, order and social safety with the coordinated assistance of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, public security, and the municipal armed forces. The regiment's main task is, together with the municipal people, to take part in protecting order and traffic safety, build a civilized lifestyle and track down and wipe out remnants of reactionary culture; and contribute alongside security forces and sectors in charge of market management to transforming private industry and commerce, stabilizing prices and thwarting speculators and illegal traders and other disruptive activities of wrongdoers. The assault youth regiment has fanned out to the streets to carry out its activities. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 85 p 1] 9213/12640

COUNTERFEIT CIGARETTES--Counterfeit cigarettes bearing the Song Cau label are being widely sold in many places including Dap Cau, Bac Ninh, Bac Giang (Ha Bac), Hanoi and Haiphong. They are also seen in distant and isolated towns and municipalities in the northern provinces and along the southwestern border. Many persons in Ha Bac specialize in making these counterfeit cigarettes. In the Bac Son cigarette factory area, if you want to buy a few cartons of Song Cau an illicit vendor will openly ask you, "Do you like 'genuine' or 'homemade' products?" And if you know the ropes and are interested in empty cigarette packs and cartons, cigarette paper with the words Song Cau on it and stamps to be affixed on cigarette packs, intermediaries will instantaneously show up. What's more, you can even buy loose tobacco produced by the factory. The Bac Son factory and responsible organs should not allow this situation to drag on. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 2] 9213/12640

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

### SOVIET COOPERATION IN RUBBER PLANTATION REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--the Vietnam rubber sector recently celebrated the timely completion of the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation project to grow rubber trees on 50,000 hectares at four rubber corporations--Dau Tieng, Phu Rieng, Binh Long and Dong Phu. This achievement is scored thanks to the great contribution made by Soviet specialists who have wholeheartedly devoted themselves to this work.

According to the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation agreement, the Soviet Union has invested in the new rubber plantations 1,300 tractors of various types, over 5,500 tons of gasoline and oil, 10,000 tons of tires, 600 tons of metals, 17,000 tons of fertilizers, 15,000 tons of cement, and 2,000 tons of asphalt. The Soviet Union has assigned 40 skilled specialists to work at the rubber corporations, to train 2,500 mechanics, 99,599 repairmen, and 74 welldrillers for the benefit of production installations, to repair 1,000 tractors of various types, and to carry out vehicle maintenance 3,000 times. The Soviet specialists have compiled many essential documents dealing with principles to be applied in using, technically maintaining, and repairing machines and equipment and they have handed over these documents to the mechanical and electric bureaus of the rubber corporations.

In all positions and jobs, the Soviet specialists have worked with devotion, high sense of responsibility, and good result. The Vietnamese workers have praised and learned from many noble acts of the Soviet specialists. Despite the expiration of their tour of duty, many specialists have volunteered to remain behind to continue working.

Together with the Vietnamese workers, the Soviet specialists are preparing all conditions to successfully carry out the plan to cooperate in planting 110,000 hectares of rubber during the 1986-1990 period.

--At present, the southern localities are strenuously preparing seeds and fertilizers, carrying out water conservancy, expanding the cultivable area, and guiding the sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring crop.

Dac Lac Province has drawn experience in intensive cultivation during the previous winter-spring production seasons and has set forth positive measures

and taken the initiative to sow and transplant the 1985-1986 winter-spring rice crop on 13,050 hectares, including 6,000 hectares of high-yield rice, representing an increase of 2,000 hectares over the previous season.

Districts and cities in the province have further strengthened specialized teams and units in cooperatives and production collectives and have gradually improved the contract system in agriculture. The province has directed all units to review and assess areas, seeds and draft power and, on this basis, to transfer them from regions having a surplus to localities affected by shortage. In addition to tens of thousands of tons of green and stable manures available, production installations in the province are producing and processing more of them in order to apply between 4 and 5 tons of organic fertilizer to each hectare of rice during the current winter-spring season.

Districts and cities have employed tens of thousands of working days to repair water conservancy networks, to reform fields, and to put 10 medium-sized and small water conservancy works damaged during the recent rainy and flood season back into operation for irrigation and drainage during the winter-spring season.

Tribesmen in the province have opened 2,174 more hectares of new land and used them to grow the winter-spring crop.

Don Duong District, Lam Dong Province, is concentrating on water conservancy, preparing seeds and fertilizers, and creating preliminary conditions to grow the winter-spring wet rice crop on 1,225 hectares--an increase of 100 hectares over the previous season.

On completion of a land survey, the district has helped production installations delimit areas suitable for cultivating the winter-spring crop, including 500 hectares to grow high-yield rice varieties. The district is concentrating its work force on gradually improving the "Pros" water conservancy project in order to irrigate 100 more hectares of wet rice and increase the wet rice area of Ka Don Village by 40 percent over the past.

An Giang Province is intensively guiding production collectives and agricultural cooperatives to take advantage of flood recession to quickly sanitize fields to create conditions to sow the winter-spring seeds in November which is the most favorable season.

By 2 November, the entire province had weeded 45,000 hectares, mostly high-yield rice fields, prepared 3,500 oil pumps and used them in conjunction with 12 electric pump stations to drain hollow areas to promptly carry out sowing and transplanting.

The province has mobilized 1,000 more tons of means and equipment and transported 10,000 tons of fertilizer and over 1,500 tons of gasoline and oil to help production collectives and cooperatives grow the winter-spring crop.

Thoai Son, Chau Thanh and Chau Phu Districts--which possess large areas cultivated with the 10th-month rice crop--are actively preparing more seeds and investing over 1 million dong in expanding the water conservancy network and creating sources of water supply in order to sow and transplant the winter-spring rice crop and achieve an increase of 3,000 to 7,000 hectares over the previous season.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

### SLOWDOWN IN SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Article by Hong Phuong: "About Hanoi's Export Goods--Problems Needing Scrutiny and Resolution"]

[Text] The gross output value of Hanoi's small industry and handicrafts for 1985 was estimated at 2.3 billion dong, including 437 million dong for export goods, accounting for 54 percent of the sector's total labor.

In the past 10 months, however, export value has attained only 67 percent of plan. Usually, producers count on a fast pace at year's end to catch up; but this year small industry and handicraft export production in Hanoi has encountered big difficulties with inconsistent and insufficient supply of raw materials and market shrinkages. In the halcyon days of export, artisans felt confident and cheerful because of secure employment, although at places and times contract prices were not really commensurate with labor input. Yet, at least they still had something to work with, making no profit but still getting their wages. Now, they have many worries because all commodities which they once pinned their faith on are in trouble. The principal reason for market shrinkage is known to everyone--unwarranted product quality. But reasons for substandard quality are many.

Let us look at those main commodities which account for a big slice in the Hanoi export pie--jute carpets, embroidered wool rugs, sculptured wood, lacquerware, etc. In the past, they did well; now they are slipping into an "unhappy situation." Embroidery and carpet weaving are Hanoi's traditional strong points, attracting fairly large numbers of laborers. In the past, 130,000 sets of colored embroidery were usually made each year; this year the figure is down to only 40,000. Current orders for as many as 11,000 sets came not from official contracts but rather from unofficial agreements. In the fact of that situation, the embroidery corporation has added white embroidery to its export list; however, 9 months have elapsed and just 1,300 sets have been made. Carpets are not any better. Hanoi has been a place where many new models and designs and large quantities of carpets, especially those made from jute, are produced. The entire city has nearly 100 production installations, big and small, with more than 16,000 laborers. Faced by supply shortages, these installations have taken it upon themselves to acquire raw materials for production. Nevertheless, in 9 months they could make only

285,900 square meters of carpet, out of the year's norm of 450,000. The Ba Dinh carpet has attracted customers but its production has reluctantly slowed up due to lack of jute fiber. Installations were informed that from August onward that material was no longer available because the jute-fiber sector has begun to export it, going for a fast, neat and very profitable transaction and simply disregarding a numerous contingent of artisans who have relied on jute for years. Jute fiber as a raw material is very scarce. Some installations long known for their resourcefulness have thrown up their hands, having no goods for exchange with some provinces for jute, which they have not yet sold out, or still have in stock after fulfilling their tax obligations to the state. As a result, carpet production at many installations has become moribund; some installations have switched to other products; worse yet, others were forced to shut down temporarily.

Venetian lace now appears to have bright sale prospects. The city has exerted intensive guidance, has trained workers and has applied adequate policies to encourage development, and Venetian lace prices have risen to 7,000 dong per square meter (former currency); nevertheless, excessively slow settlement procedures and bank transfers have had a bad impact on production. Production pace in the third quarter was much faster than that in the first 6 months of the year; but since production installations were interested in making as much lace as possible to rake in money, product quality has deteriorated, leading to customer rejection of more than 30 percent of total sales.

Currently, the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector has only four artistic handicraft commodities on its export list, with lacquerware accounting for 50 percent. The corporation has boldly embarked on "anticipatory" production, but this is window dressing rather than serious business involvement. Consequently, the potential of lacquermakers in particular and of artistic handicrafters in general has not been fully exploited. The quality of copper-frame articles with silver engravings has also declined because plating norms are too stringent while the sense of responsibility of electro-platers is too low. All silver-plated items produced in the third quarter were recalled for remanufacturing. Ceramics and sculptures tend to go down, notwithstanding prospects for resurgence as the Bat Trang Ceramics Cooperative has shown.

As a result, artistic handicraft production in 9 months has only attained a value somewhere more than 11 million dong--a long way from the year's plan of 20 million--including 10 million for "anticipatory" commodities still awaiting export contracts. Concerned about the decline, the municipal union of artistic handicraft cooperatives has sent 13 commodity samples to autumn fairs in 3 countries (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland), and according to preliminary reports, our friends have selected 7 samples for purchase, including 5 in wood sculpture, 1 in copper casting and 1 in ceramics. This initial success has given a lift to the Hanoi artistic handicraft sector. The union of artistic handicraft cooperatives is striving, along with its installations, to make the most of supplies and production in ensuring product quality and quantity and delivery time in accordance with contracts with a view to restoring lost prestige in shrinking markets.

Woven rattan and bamboo articles for export including various marketable kinds of broom, rattan tabletops and dust-removing devices, can achieve the year's plan, estimated at 80 million dong; however, they are still below expectations and are not adequately equipped to shoulder the "overload" left behind by failing commodities. Accordingly, it is very difficult for the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector to fulfill this year's plan. This certainly will prompt responsible organs to look into the problem and find ways to solve it.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIC FORUM ON WAR, SOCIAL INVALIDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Thanh Quan of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare: "The Regulation of Food Provisions to the Families of Social and War Invalids in the Agricultural Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Eighth Central Committee regarding price, wages, and money, some localities have piloted the institution of one-price system, eliminating subsidies and realizing economic accountancy and socialist business practices, distributing food in accordance to labor in the agricultural sector.

The question that arose in the implementation of such policy is: Why is it that in recent years despite the expansion of production, increased productivity and higher volumes of agricultural production, the value attached to a workday is still low, making the cooperative members less than enthusiastic, and causing ever worse imbalance of food distribution which call for expanded food regulation? For instance, in Province H in 4-year period (1981-1984) as compared to 5-year previous period (1976-1980), acreage increased 4.5 percent, productivity by 15 percent, food production by 19.6 percent, yet during 1984, which was a bumper crop year, the value assigned to a workday was only 4.2 dong (of the old currency), including in it 0.87 KG of paddy. The families needing regulation food provisions amounted to 70 percent of the total number of families and 80 percent of the total population. The total amount of paddy used for adjustment purposes comes to 35,000 tons that go to 1,49 million individuals, of which 78,000 belong to families of war invalids and war heroes. This adjustment paddy comes to 8 percent of the total production and represents 22 percent of the amount of cereals divided among the cooperative members. It is sold at the adjustment price of 2.5 dong per KG, which translates into also in the cooperatives's accounts of over 600 million dong (old currency).

The main reason for the above situation is due to the long-standing bureaucratic and subsidizing practices found in the management institutions of the agricultural cooperatives. Especially since 1975, the cooperatives have expanded the subsidy system to cover all kinds of products, with the greatest amount of subsidy going to cereals and foodstuffs through the mechanisms of pricing, i.e., through manipulation of the required sales to the state and

through the adjustment sales to the cooperative members. In this, there also figures the adjustment of cereals sold to the families belonging within the categories eligible under the war and social invalids policy since that amount of cereal is extracted from the adjustment cereals fund, representing 10 to 13 percent of the total amount of cereals distributed to cooperative members. This amount of cereals is different from cooperative to cooperative; a cooperative with many families of war and social invalids must leave out a proportionally larger amount of cereals for that purpose, thus causing irrational imbalances.

In solving the food adjustment question for the families of war and social invalids, we must look into the contents of the adjustment cereal fund in concrete terms.

Cereal adjustment is meant to guarantee that every member of an agricultural cooperative have enough to eat; in this process attention is paid to those families having little labor capabilities, having no able-bodied person or children who have not become of laboring age, and, therefore, do not have cereal income or who have some but not enough to eat. Especially in the situation of our country, the budget is still limited, social subsidies are either restricted or nonexistent in the case of handicapped people incapable of work. Moreover, our cereal production is still very unstable, always subject to natural calamities and yielding a small volume of production, thus it is necessary to guarantee enough cereal for the families of war and social invalids.

The cereal adjustment fund has always been essentially one component of the required labor of workers (since it is extracted from the benefits distributed to the cooperative members) while at the same time a component of the surplus labor of the collective (because it is part of the total revenues minus the costs of production). What is questionable is that in the old system, this second component was not factored into the accounts of the welfare fund of the collective and that the first component was not distributed directly in proportion to the workdays or the cooperative members, that instead it got to be "sold as if given away" on a widespread scale as described above.

The original nature of the sale of adjustment cereals was not meant to be a subsidy, it was conceived merely as a way to adjust cereal distribution based on the principle of equal price exchanges, or it was meant to assist those families of war and social invalids who were truly in difficulty. As stipulated in Circular 51/TTg dated 17 May 1965 of the prime minister, the adjustment cereal sale price to the families of war and social invalids was pegged on the procurement price of the state (at the time the state procurement price was consistent with and comparable to the open market price). When it is no longer consistent with the value of the commodity and comparable to the open market price, the cereal adjustment price becomes a subsidy no longer consistent with the accountability of costs of production and it splits up the various funds of the cooperatives.

The situation of widespread cereal adjustment sales must be eliminated in the case of families with average revenues (in terms of both cash and in-kind

income) who can feed themselves based on the amount of cereals they received in accordance with the contract provisions with the collective and in the case of those families which have labor capabilities but refuse to work, are lazy, who want to "spend little but bite a lot." But in the case of the families of war invalids and war heroes, and in the case of those families who have been meritorious toward the revolution but who lack a main laboring person, the cereal adjustment policy wherever it is correctly implemented has been the "savior," the centerpiece of programs meant for the war and social invalids, representing true and practical care for families of these invalids, in a situation where monetary subsidies have become "meaningless" in a widely fluctuating market. This is a major role of the laboring collective. This role must be maintained throughout the period of transition toward socialism and thereafter. It is the characteristic feature of our war and social invalids policy, of the financial mechanisms of our country in the period where we do not yet have large-scale industrial production.

We do not believe that with the recent issuance of the Council of Ministers' Decree No 236/HDBT dated 18 September 1985 regarding the supplementation and reform of the war and social invalids policy, the responsibility of the laboring collective no longer exists as a result toward the above target populations. But this responsibility in the context of the new situation must be based on the realization that on the basis of still limited possibilities for subsidies, the cooperative must help the war and social invalids' families in their production work (in case of those families that still have laboring power) in order to increase their revenues and stabilize their life. The state should have policies to encourage and deal with them on a privileged basis both in labor and in the development of their family economies. The cooperative will come in and assist those families which, after having received all their subsidies (if they belong to the categories entitled to the subsidies), have striven to work and actively sought to develop their family economies and yet still have difficulties making ends meet, and those individuals who no longer have the power to work and do not receive enough subsidies to live by.

The new way to realize the above responsibility is through the use of the public welfare fund of the collective, and the mechanism activated by the former cereal adjustment fund must be replaced by extraction of some of the cereal and other revenues of the cooperative so as to sell at a unified price guideline (the cooperative is not forced to sell under the real value) to the above-mentioned kinds of families.

As for the imbalances between those villages having few or many families who have been meritorious towards the revolution as described above, at the present time we are not yet in a position to implement at any time soon the financial principles of modern social assistance. In the immediate future, the echelon above the village, which is the district, can make the adjustment necessary when assigning the contribution level and privileges to the various villages. In the case of the province and city levels, they can do the same toward the districts.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIC FORUM ON DEVELOPING ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Truong Van Cat of the Ministry of Light Industry: "Economic Forum: Promote the Base Enterprise's Right to Initiatives, Reform the System of Norms That Have Power of Law in the Planning Process"]

[Text] For some time there have been many opinions regarding the system of norms with power of laws. In the old days there were up to 11 or 12 norms, then there was a period where 9 norms were stipulated, and at the present time according to Decision No 156/HDBT dated 30 November 1984 there are 5 norms. There is a tendency now to want to reduce the number of norms; on the other hand, there is also the tendency to want to keep the norms as presently stipulated. In our opinion, the important question is not whether there should be a few or many norms, but rather do these norms reflect a certain legal requirements, forcing the lower echelons to achieve the main targets and tasks during each stage of the plan, or do they not? For those targets, those tasks represent essential requirements of the national economy, especially those related to exports, to national defense, to the needs to serve agricultural and industrial production, and the people's livelihood in accordance with the political tasks set forth by the Party and the government.

The second thing that is important is: If they are called norms with the power of laws, then on whom are they binding? Who is legally bound to implement them? If the norms are legally binding on the directors of enterprises, that is the latter are bound to realize them at all cost, then they should be assigned only those norms that relate to the work of the plant. As for other norms unrelated to the responsibilities of the plant such as, "The main materials are supplied by the state in accordance with the plan norms that have force of law," they must be legally binding on only the organs charged with supplying the materials, they cannot be "laws" unto the directors of enterprises. As far as the enterprises are concerned, this last norm represents no more than a guarantee that they be given the conditions necessary for fulfilling their own legally binding norms, and it is the foundation on which one bases oneself in order to examine and assess the enterprises' work when readjusting the plan or finalizing their accounts according to plan, giving the stamp to their degree of fulfilment of the plan.

The third important thing is that when one puts a norm within the system of legally binding norms, that norm must be amenable to relatively accurate quantification and one must be able to "check up" on it in time. Without this capacity to quantify the norm in a relatively accurate manner and without the capacity to "check up" on it in time once the plan is over, a norm is no more than a formalistic exercise even if it has been stipulated as legally binding, no matter how important it may be.

According to Decision No 156/HDBT, the final cost norm is one such legally binding norm. It represents a final cost reduction level compared to the year before in the case of comparable products, or a reduction level compared with the planned final cost in the case of new products and compared to the total final cost index.

This is extremely unreasonable since when we calculate the final costs according to plan in the case of the new products, we already have to base ourselves on the basis of the most advanced economic and technical standards. Why should we then, at this stage, already project a certain discrepancy so as eventually to obtain "a certain reduction level" compared to the level that we have just come up to inscribe in the norm? To introduce the "final cost reduction level" compared to the planned final cost level applied to the new products, i.e. to the cost level that we have just calculated and come up with, into the legally binding norms, means that unwittingly we are forcing the planners to draw up the final costs of the new products on the basis of economic and technical standards that are not only not advanced, in fact it means that one has to resort to negative means in order to have "a discrepancy that would allow us to reduce the final cost." As for the norm relating to reducing the final costs of comparable products compared to the year before, there is all the more reason not to include them in the list of legally binding norms since:

1. When establishing planned final costs and assigning the norm of final cost reduction, one must do everything before 31 December of the reporting year, i.e. the current year. In fact, in establishing the planned final costs one must finish the calculations as early as September of the reporting year, which means that one must do so at a time when one does not yet have official figures for the whole year (normally, to arrive at the real final costs using current accounting methods, one must wait at least one full quarter into the new year before obtaining the official figures for the entire preceding year). Thus, when one says "as compared to the year before" one really means "as compared to the calculations made the year before." And since these calculations are actually projections, they cannot be very accurate because they depend on the professional level and the specialized knowledge of the planning cadres (including such tricks as the manipulation of numbers and projections that somehow arrive at low levels of final cost of products). As inaccurate projections lead to the assignment of inaccurately low final cost norms, by the time the actual final costs of the year before are arrived at (that is, one full quarter into the second year) it is realized that the final costs have not been reduced, instead they have turned out to be higher than the planned final ones. Thus, the legally binding character of the norms no longer obtains from the very moment the final cost norms were assigned. And in order to "check up" on the legally binding norms regarding the planned final costs,

one must wait until the first quarter of the third year before one could determine whether this norm has been achieved or not.

It is clear that the accuracy potential and the "check up" possibilities regarding these norms are limited in many ways. Thus, to introduce the norm for reducing the final costs of products into the system of legally binding norms as stipulated by Decision No 156/HDBT is simply not practical, not realistic, and basically a formalistic measure.

2. In the situation of unstable production conditions, prices are still fluctuating and many negative phenomena still must be investigated so as to be gradually eliminated; Economic and technical standards have not been "roadtested" and supplemented in timely fashion, and some stipulations regarding the drawing of plans and calculation of final costs have not been redefined to be more appropriate to the new management institutions. Various economic level regime and policies that have much to do with final cost planning are being reexamined for purposes of reform and promulgation. In such a situation, the requirement related to the calculation of final costs cannot be met with fully adequate and accurate figures; it is something that requires much struggle in an extended process, which makes it inadvisable to introduce the final cost norm into the system of legally binding norms.

3. The final cost of products belongs among the qualitative norms, among the consolidated norms. According to the terminology of planning categories, final costs reflect an enterprise's economic activities. This is something that everybody recognizes, and in this way the role and place of the final costs is correctly assessed. But the final costs are not yet the effective and final norm of an enterprise's production activities or business; they are essentially a profit norm. There are many ways to attain one's profit norms, but the main one remains trying to reduce production costs, which means reducing final costs. Consequently, once we put the profit norm in the list of legally binding norms, we already imply the requirements forcing the enterprise to struggle and reduce the costs of production, the final costs of products. Thus it is not advisable to put the final costs norm in the list of legally binding norms once we already have the profit norm.

Consequently, we hereby petition:

That Decision No 156/HDBT regarding the system of legally binding norms applicable to the state-run industrial enterprises be rewritten and supplemented as follows; that is, in concrete terms only three legally binding norms should be assigned, to wit:

1. The value of actually realized production of commodities, which includes their export value.
2. The products to be turned in according to state-stipulated categories and quality and in compliance with signed agreements, and among these products the part assigned to export must be clearly specified.

3. The profits and other revenues to be turned over to the budget, including the amount of foreign currency accumulated in the case of enterprises producing export commodities or participating in the export business.

Other norms such as those relating to final costs, labor, labor productivity, wages, the application of technological processes, the reduced consumption of constituent materials for the main products, the required technical and material standards, etc., may not be legally binding norms, but in drawing up the plans the enterprises themselves and the top management organs must still provide guidance and leadership, watch the process, and check up in the various planning stages so as to balance them in the production, technological, and financial planning of the enterprises.

One must reiterate that these three legally binding norms should be essentially based on an assessment of the economic activities of the enterprise, which must be institutionalized in the government decisions and in the guidance documents issued by the combined state organs such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank, the Ministry of Labor, etc.

To continue perfecting implementation of the 1986 plan, we wish for reforms and supplementary measures that are appropriate to the new management mechanisms in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee meant to best promote the enterprises' right to initiatives in production and commerce.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### VARIOUS FORMS OF ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION EXAMINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Thai Van, Ministry of Agriculture: "Economic Forum--Forms of Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, Credit Association"]

[Text] In more than 20 years of implementing the party cooperativization policy, marketing, credit, and small industry and handicrafts cooperatives have been set up, alongside agricultural cooperatives. Each of these forms of cooperative has greatly contributed to production, the economy, and the standard of living in rural areas. Agricultural cooperatives have been continuously consolidated and developed. However, the existence of different kinds of cooperatives pursuing different goals and interests in the villages has restricted the effort to exploit labor and land potential and raise peasant living standards.

In implementing the resolution of the CPV Central Committee Eighth Plenum on eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and strengthening economic accounting and socialist business, we should link production and business with supply of provisions and capital, and production with circulation right at the basic level. In other words, agricultural, marketing and credit cooperatives in the villages must function, not separately, but rather in the spirit of association, coordination, and mutual assistance.

#### Forms of Association

Currently, in rural areas across the nation there are three main forms of association:

1. Simple Association: According to this form, village CPV committee and people's committee echelons set common goals for all agricultural, small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives and supervise and coordinate their activities. Taking common goals and coordinated planning into account, these cooperatives devise their own production and business plans and sign economic contracts with each other on supply of provisions and capital product marketing and mutual assistance in the field of well-being and livelihood.

2. Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Credit Association: Under this form, all village cooperatives band together to put in place a production union with three managerial levels--union, enterprise (cooperative) and unit, farm and store.

It falls to the union to get common goals and production plans for the villages and coordinate activities of subordinate enterprises (cooperatives). At Cong Hoa Cooperative Union (Chi Linh District, Hai Hung), its director is the village people's committee chairman, its deputy director is the agricultural cooperative director and its members are directors of small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives. Each enterprise (cooperative) is allowed to have its own accounting system and independent legal status and is bound to make financial contributions to the union to defray managerial costs, pay wages and maintain a union fund for commendation and rewards or a welfare fund.

3. Consolidated Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Credit Cooperatives: Agricultural, small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives voluntarily merge into a consolidated cooperative. The latter has the duty of unifying production and business goals and plans and the managerial structure and has a director, a chief bookkeeper, a bank account, a seal, and a unified system of accounting records, documents, and reports. This form is being tested in Binh Minh Village (Than Oai District, Ha Son Binh) under guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture. A consolidated cooperative deals with cultivation, animal husbandry, small industry and handicrafts, and marketing, service, and credit activities.

It is mainly devoted to agricultural production. Small industry and handicrafts and marketing, service and credit activities are included, first of all, to accelerate agricultural production, add strength to agriculture, create conditions for it to embrace intensive and specialized cultivation and multicropping, expand the winter crop, and raise product quality and value through speeding up product processing and promptly marketing products already processed, selling them fast and most effectively to consumers in local villages, towns, districts, and provinces and also to those beyond district and provincial boundaries. Simultaneously, land and labor potential and local habits and experiences are exploited to raise cooperative member income and living standards. Besides agricultural production, the marketing-service sector has the duty of selling products made by consolidated cooperatives and participating families, organize business transactions and provide services in support of production and livelihood in the villages.

Small industry and handicrafts are included in consolidated cooperatives with a view to exploiting the latter's production and labor potential--for instance, in product processing--to raise agricultural product quality and value, exploit and fully utilize byproducts in making raw materials, fuel, and materials for production and develop local traditional crafts

to make the most of manpower and multiply the earnings of cooperatives and cooperative members.

With the consolidation of small cooperatives into an agricultural-industrial-commercial-credit cooperative, production, sectors and crafts, product-processing and circulation in particular, will develop, requiring considerable financial resources, in addition to bank loans. The credit sector has the duty of stimulating cooperative members to invest their idle capital, promptly and adequately supplying the cooperative with capital for its production and business needs, and acting as a bank agent for people's saving deposits and other activities.

Consolidated cooperatives implement a unified business and distribution system and strengthen sector profit-and-loss accounting to cater to expanded product contracting. They apply product contracting to cultivation, animal husbandry, and small industry and handicrafts, and also to the marketing and service sectors and stores, stalls, and salespeople through assigned income and profit norms. They set wages in line with labor input and the need to encourage specific sectors. Leadership, and technical and vocational cadres are remunerated according to the size and degree of efficiency of work under their supervision. Against the backdrop of improved internal accounting, supplementary wages and satisfactory bonuses on top of basic wages will vigorously stimulate sectors, units, teams, farms, and stores to strive to fulfill and overfulfill production and business plans and contract norms assigned by consolidated cooperatives.

In some places, it is only possible to form a consolidated cooperative with small agricultural and small industry and handicraft and marketing components. In others where small industry and handicraft cooperatives have been split with no prospects for reunification in sight, it is only possible to proceed with agricultural and marketing cooperatives (most importantly, linking production with circulation) before absorbing remaining components, such as credit cooperatives.

In the south, Tien Giang and Long An Provinces have set up some agricultural-industrial-commercial cooperatives. However, this is a result, not of coalescence of three forms of cooperatives at work since the beginning of the cooperativization movement in the north, but rather of the characteristic fact that agricultural production is heavily focused on commodity production in the south. There, right at the outset of the cooperativization movement some cooperatives took it upon themselves to hold production and circulation together and embrace marketing activities.

#### Conditions for Economic Association of Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial-Credit Cooperatives

It is necessary to associate production with circulation and production and business with supply of provisions and capital; but it is also necessary to choose appropriate forms of association depending on conditions.

Considering that linking agricultural cooperatives with their marketing counterparts is basically linking production with commodity circulation, these conditions must be dictated by objective requirements of production--an expansion of production and business activities of the consolidated cooperative and mostly its agricultural component, a development of sectors and crafts and an increase in merchandise production. Large quantities of products, especially commodities, must be turned out, giving rise to the need to organize product processing and speed up product marketing, profitability, and recovery of initial investments.

A second condition is that the consolidated cooperative, or the agricultural-industrial-commercial-credit union has a relatively big size, thus requiring high organizational, managerial, and business skills of cooperative cadres, especially of "flag bearers"--consolidated cooperative or union directors.

It is hard for the consolidation effort to achieve clear results if the above conditions are not met--if agricultural cooperatives are still engaged in simple production and monoculture, if their total output minus taxes and obligatory deliveries to the state is barely enough for distribution to their members, if they have no or very small quantities of commodity products and if their cadres' management and business skills are still low. In these villages, it is advisable to organize simple association (form I) and create conditions for moving up to higher forms.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### HO CHI MINH CITY TO IMPROVE FOOD INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City To Raise the Efficiency and Export Capabilities of the Food Industry"]

[Excerpt] Recently, the leading comrades and many scientists belonging to the food industry based in Ho Chi Minh City have met to discuss the development of this sector and measures to raise the production capabilities of the branch in producing export consumer goods of high quality, at low cost and in great quantities.

The real capabilities of the food industry in Ho Chi Minh City are very substantial and thus play an important role in socialist industrialization. Up to now, despite the many efforts the various enterprises have been operating at levels much lower than their real capabilities. To make sure that the industry can produce continuously, it is absolutely necessary that the sources of raw materials be stable and trustworthy. In Ho Chi Minh City itself and in the surrounding areas, one must determine correctly the structure of crops and animal breeding, especially the complex of cash crops and crops that can yield export products; there must be appropriate investment and procurement policies in regard to the main categories of raw materials. At the same time, one must build a flexible mechanism that would allow the food-processing units at all levels, whether they are large or small production units, as long as they are within the city to cooperate with one another, to assist one another so as to exploit to the maximum the capacity of the machinery and equipment found in the larger plants and put to full use the potential of the middle-sized and small units, fully utilizing the skilled labor in the development of cottage industries, and rehabilitating or maintaining the production of traditional, high value goods.

Being an industry that essentially exploits locally available raw materials, the food industry must move fast into economic accountability and socialist business practices, raise the quality of its products, especially the public health aspects of the industry, raise the quality of wrappers and bags, the spices, and the products' smell so as to improve on the overall quality of export products. One should also do well to work of economic information and rapidly apply the results of technical progress to such links as seed selection, animal breeding, and food processing. One should also have plans

for reprocessing the byproducts and refuse of the industry and struggle to raise a number of industries to the level of refuse-free production, and implement specialized processes and combined production among the various plants.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT PORK PRICE HIKE DISPELLED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dinh Ba: "Why Has the Hanoi Food Market Been Tense Recently?"]

[Text] In the past few days, public opinion has spread the news that the price of pork in Hanoi would double. This rumor has worried the people and created an opportunity for illegal traders to "fleece" the consumer.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's reporter has exchanged views on this situation with Nguyen Con, director of the Hanoi Commerical Service, and Duong Thi Chat, manager of the Cho Hom food store.

Reporter: Comrade director, how do you assess the rumor about Hanoi's preparations to raise the price of pork?

Comrade director: Hanoi does not yet intend to raise the price of pork, which is one of the staple commodities. The pork consumption need of Hanoi is huge and represents about one-sixth of the total amount of pork consumed by the northern provinces. Concerning the prices of staple commodities, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee and Commercial Service do not have to strictly implement the state regulations, which means that we can of our own accord fix these prices.

Reporter: Please tell us about the purchase and sale of pork in Hanoi in the past few days.

Comrade director: Along with the rampant rumor about a pork price hike, some people contend that the Hanoi commercial sector is reducing the daily sale of pork pending announcement of a new price. I can affirm that this view is thoroughly groundless. As a matter of fact, the amount of pork purchased and sold in the first few days of November is much larger than that in October and early last November. In October, the four urban wards sold 23 to 25 tons of undressed and dressed pork a day on the average; in the first 5 days of November, these wards sold 30 tons of undressed and dressed pork per day on the average. As for fish sauce, 15,000 to 18,000 liters were sold daily in October, an average of 30,000 liters was sold daily in the first 5 days of November, and as many as 55,000 liters were sold on 31 October, in particular.

This proves that the amount of staple commodities sold by the Hanoi commercial sector in the past few days has increased substantially instead of decreasing. Let the consumer in Hanoi be advised that he may set his mind at ease because the amount of staple commodities at the disposal of Hanoi City suffices to meet the present consumption need of cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces. At present, we are continuing to regularly purchase 60 to 70 tons of liveweight pork per day but are slaughtering only 45 tons of hogs on the hoof each day.

Reporter: Comrade director, what do you propose to do to firmly maintain the prices of staple commodities in Hanoi?

Comrade director: In our opinion, to maintain the prices of staple commodities to serve the consumer, the capital city will need to resolve these two major questions: First, the state must establish a rational, stable, and uniform price level; second, the responsible cadres and sectors must be held responsible for supplying goods to Hanoi according to the state plan and must strictly comply with state regulations, including those on merchandise prices and transportation. Cadres, workers, and civil servants subordinate to centrally run agencies represent up to 75 percent of a total of 740,000 salaried people in Hanoi. Because of this and also in view of the economic and political situation in Hanoi, the state has stipulated that the ministries and sectors in charge of supplying goods to Hanoi assume their transportation and delivery into the Hanoi area. However, in the recent past, Hanoi has had to hire transport means and to use its own gasoline and oil to carry most of these goods. Every since July, the Hanoi commercial sector has been obliged to organize the transportation of coal from the Vang Danh mine to Hanoi and to bear all transportation costs. Based on the new freight rate, Hanoi has had to bear the loss of 2 million dong for every 10,000 tons of coal carried from the Vang Danh mine to Hanoi for sale as fuel to the people. If this state of affairs is allowed to go on unchecked and if the central level does not quickly help the city overcome difficulties, we can hardly fulfill our mission of providing coal for the people.

Reporter: How are things going at the state store? Comrade store manager, will you please tell us about pork dealings at the Cho Hom food store in the past few days.

Store manager: Our Cho Hom food store has 6 food selling teams and usually 30 workers. In addition, there are three mobile teams selling food products at the markets in Bui Thi Xuan and Ngo Thi Nham Street. All in all, the Cho Hom food store employs 100 salesclerks. In October, the Cho Hom food store sold 2 tons of undressed and dressed pork per day on the average; in the first 5 days of November, the average daily sale has been over 3 tons of pork.

Reporter: Please let us know whether the price of pork has been readjusted?

Store manager: Since 20 October, to meet the people's consumption needs and in accordance with the policy of the Food Corp. and with the agreement of the Commercial Service, we have readjusted the prices of some categories of pork

by lowering the price of lean pork and raising that of lard as follows: The current price of 1 kg of rib lard is 28 dong versus 23 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of blade cut lard is 26 dong versus 21 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of filet mignon is 46 dong versus 50 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of rump steak is 42 dong versus 46 dong in the past; and that of 1 kg of shoulder steak is 38 dong versus 42 dong in the past.

In our opinion, these readjustments are merely intended to achieve equilibrium between the prices of various grades of pork and the need to consume each category of pork during each period of time; they do not in the least affect the overall price of pork as hotly debated among public opinion.

Reporter: Is it true that the recent tension in the food market is fake and has been caused solely by the spread of false rumors about prices?

Comrade director: That is true. All of us must quickly stop creating difficulties for ourselves. It is unwise to believe in groundless rumors.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PAPER COOPERATIVES, PLASTIC FACTORY STRENGTHEN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Small Industry and Handicrafts Sector in Quang Nam-Da Nang Reorganizes Production, Develops Commodities Backed Up by Available Raw Materials; Rang Dong Plastic Factory Expands Economic Association, Actively Acquires Supplies, Strives To Lower Manufacturing Costs"]

[Text] To operate with real efficacy and in line with its supply and raw material capabilities, the small industry and handicraft sector in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has reviewed production at the basic level, dropping in the process some crafts which have usually been held hostage to imported supplies such as soap, toothpaste, plating materials, plastic, etc. It has resolutely returned cooperative units with bad performances to private status, or has disbanded them altogether, preventing them from taking advantage of the cooperative label to dodge taxes and turn out poor-quality products. Simultaneously, it has strived to develop those goods that may be made from local supplies and raw materials including rattan tops, jade bamboo blinds, lacework and embroidery, processing of agricultural and marine products, mechanical consumer products, and paper, etc.

This year, the paper sector has renovated its production process, transforming and rearranging its factories into big cooperatives, such as the Da Nang, Hung Viet, Dien Ban and 19 May paper cooperatives. In the past 10 months, due to correct policies, the paper sector has delivered more than 1,000 tons of good-quality products. The mechanical sector has reorganized two of its components--production of agricultural implements and production of consumer, chemical, plastic, and rubber goods, leaving intact a few big installations specializing in contract production for the state while rearranging remaining enterprises to suit local requirements. The sector has also paid attention to making intensive investments, improving equipment and machinery, raising equipment capacity and output, and scientifically recomputing supply norms--ending guesswork and output averaging and relying instead on tangible scientific and technical standards--using this as basis for striving to rationalize production and save raw materials and supplies to the highest degree in order to lower production costs. The sector

has determined that many labor norms already issued are still based on empiricism and the need for state subsidies, that they are inaccurate and often and actually higher than vanguard norms by 5 to 20 percent. Consequently, it is very important to review these norms while calculating production costs. It is also very important to ameliorate regulations in order to raise labor output, embrace a rational production cost structure and successfully implement the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

For many consecutive years the Rang Dong plastic factory (Ministry of Light Industry) has properly fulfilled the state plan. As of 15 November this year, it has achieved 90 percent of state norms, an increase of nearly 20 percent over 1984.

After the resolution of the Eighth Plenum was made public, the factory urgently reexamined its production capabilities, reassessed its fixed capital and vigorously switched to economic accounting and socialist business. At stake was the ability to procure raw materials without government assistance, strive to lower norms on supply waste, and raise product quality for subsequent reduction in production costs. The factory's policy of acquiring raw materials independently, thus ending its reliance on the ministry for supplies, is based on economic association with 35 other provinces, cities, and production units. As a result, the factory has obtained most raw materials on its own.

Exportation of high-quality products in quest of foreign currency is also a major asset for the factory. It has used foreign currency so collected mainly to import new equipment and modernize production lines to make large quantities of goods for continuous export.

The factory has also actively repaired existing machinery, made some special spare parts and reduced intermediaries and indirect laborers, seeing these as important factors aimed at bringing down production charges and manufacturing costs.

As of now, on the basis of new prices, the factory has completed its production plans for 1986, striving to achieve an output value of more than 50 million dong (new currency), and increase accumulated capital and budgetary contributions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS URGED TO DO BETTER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implementing Resolution of Eighth Plenum of CPV Central Committee, (Session V)--Productivity, Quality, Efficacy in Small Industry, Handicrafts"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, small industry and handicrafts along with other concerned sectors are reviewing product contract prices and purchasing prices according to the new system and gradually but firmly switching to economic accounting and socialist business. It falls to production installations to gradually and accurately add all expenses based on moderately progressive economic and technical norms to manufacturing costs and product selling prices and to acquire consumer support for a pricing system apt to make up for realistic and rational expenditures and ensure adequate profitability and capital accumulation for the state.

With the new managerial structure, small industry and handicraft production has been undergoing positive changes. In spite of numerous acute difficulties, the entire branch as a big economic sector playing an important role in the nation's building and defense, has shown a high determination to overcome obstacles, successfully fulfilling the 1985 production plan, increasing gross output value by 13 percent and export value by 24 percent compared with the previous year and getting ready to implement the 1986 state plan. Nevertheless, this production sector has been experiencing shortcomings and weaknesses with the new system; its production and business activities are still unstable and production pace is slow and not yet balanced between installations, zones, and localities. In mountain provinces, small industry and handicraft production is poor in terms of both quantity and economic efficacy. An effort has been made to transform and reorganize production; but in general progress is still slow and severely constrained. Bogus production installations and those engaged in contraband or collusive illicit business have not yet been carefully inspected and promptly prosecuted. Application of scientific and technical advances has not received appropriate attention. Machinery, equipment, and material bases of grass-roots installations are still deficient and

backward; skilled handicraft workers are scarce, and production and business management is lax at places and times, leading to considerable waste of embodied and live labor. This has resulted in high manufacturing costs, poor diversification and reduced quality of products, including some artistic handicraft exports. Starting the process of accurately adding all rational expenses to manufacturing costs, many commodity branches and commodities have posted big losses, with disbursements exceeding receipts.

The entire small industry and handicraft sector is embarking on an arduous and complex struggle to achieve high output, quality and efficiency. This requires of all sectors and concerned organs, from basic to central levels, to promptly take synchronized and active steps compatible with the new managerial system. First of all, they should readily rearrange production in each commodity branch according to plans devised by economic and technical sectors and territorial authorities. An effort should be made to modernize small industry and refine handicrafts to raise commodity value and production and business efficacy, thereby ensuring a harmonious relationship between state, collective, and individual interests. Party leadership, government guidance and the spirit of collective mastery of manual laborers are important factors in speeding up production and improving product quality in the collective economic sector. In the process of rearranging production, those installations, commodities and commodity branches affected by lingering losses, and which do not serve essential needs, are not favored by the nation's social policy and do not make key products of the national economy, should be subject to review--either making other goods, or doing other tasks. Those staple commodities which do not enjoy state compensatory subsidies and are spurned by society due to very high selling prices are entitled to privileges, such as tax reductions and exemptions for specific time periods. Production installations should promptly study ways to ameliorate their technique and management and strive to increase labor productivity and product quality and lower manufacturing costs so as to continuously turn out large quantities of merchandise for society, especially consumer goods, to serve people's livelihood, ensure stable employment, multiply the income of manual laborers, and contribute to accumulating wealth for the state.

Displaying resolve and a sense of urgency, making firm strides on the new managerial road, and focusing on high productivity, quality, and efficiency, the small industry and handicraft sector is largely capable of contributing to stabilizing the economic and social situation and to managing the market and prices in line with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### EXPANSION OF ARTISTIC HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Article by Le Huy Van: "Pay Attention to Exploiting Great Production Capabilities of Artistic Handicrafts"]

[Text] In their upward effort to build an advanced industry, our party and state have always emphasized the position of small industry and handicrafts --a bridge between traditionalism and modernism. In highly developed industrial countries, handicrafts are not eliminated; better yet, they are respected and encouraged to grow. There are in our country more than 5,000 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and more than 8,000 cooperative production units, attracting over 16 million artisans and generating a commodity value equal to 43 percent of the nation's industrial value, more than 68 percent of local industrial production of consumer goods and 20 percent of total export value. Twenty-three provinces and cities have achieved a small industry and handicraft value of more than 500 million dong; in 10 of these that value has exceeded 1 billion dong (former currency).

While state-run industry has encountered difficulties, small industry and handicraft production continues to increase, averaging 13 percent annually. Small industry and handicrafts are present in nearly all national economic sectors, turning out rich and varied products, from mechanical, metal, and chemical goods to unique artistic handicrafts for export, including lacquer, porcelain, ceramics, engraved and inlaid articles, and woven rattan and bamboo, etc. They are able to exploit and fully utilize all kinds of raw materials, fuel, and discarded materials, and products everywhere, mobilize capital from different sources, fully avail themselves of many categories of labor and organize flexible production. Many cooperatives, especially those in areas endowed with traditional crafts, boast skilled workers and talented craftsmen.

Our handicrafts are characterized by the existence of very large production areas. Everywhere from north to south, there are traditional handicraft areas with their specialized cooperatives--ceramics in Huong Canh, knitwear in Van Phuc, inlaid items in Chuyen My, woven bamboo in Haiphong, wood engraving and polished lacquer in Ha Nam Ninh, silver engraving in Thai Binh, stipple engraving in Dong Hoi, stone engraving in Ngu Hanh Son, ceramics in Bat Trang and Dong Nai and processing of tortoise shells in Ha Tien, etc.

Artistic handicrafts in small industry and handicrafts enjoy a boundless potential. They are the roots of traditional crafts and the nation's strength.

The existence of this economic sector through the past quarter century has great meaning, particularly in terms of artistic handicraft exports. Its achievements are extremely great. The growth of the Woven Rattan and Bamboo General Corp. and the Artistic Handicraft Export General Corp. attests to our artistic handicrafts' ability to capture the world market. Nevertheless, much of this field is still untapped. Incorrect perceptions about its key role still remain. And the key role of artisans and talented craftsmen in their crafts or craft areas has not received adequate attention in the production process, nor have appropriate policies been devised to encourage them to maintain and develop their skills. A widespread flaw lies in the failure to see small industry and handicraft characteristics and to exploit and reinforce artistic handicraft capabilities, thereby to shape a long-range, vigorous, consistent, and synchronized development policy. Traditional handicrafts, in particular, are seriously constrained because they are organized under different forms--specialized cooperatives and specialized units in agriculture--and because there are no policies and procedures designed to encourage them through supplying provisions and setting contract prices. And there are no policies designed to continually improve the skills and creativeness of those craftsmen and skilled laborers who work out of their homes and are not affiliated with any production unit or cooperative. However, the Central Union of Cooperatives will look into the matter and will suggest an appropriate remedial policy to the state and will discuss with the Ministry of Culture systematic measures aimed at training the above force.

The 25-year existence of the Union of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives is a 25-year struggle for refining handicrafts and modernizing small industry. In spite of difficulties, particularly the bureaucratic and authoritarian flat-allocation practices which have directly constrained handicraft workers, local union of cooperatives have contributed to scientific, technical, and artistic research. Installations devoted to training and research to the benefit of production have come into being in the localities. The systematic creation of technical bureaus, artistic institutes and vocational schools in the localities, including Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ho Chi Minh and Thanh Hoa, is proof that the masses need not only good and durable but also esthetic and inexpensive commodities. New talents have emerged and craftsmen have meritoriously contributed to the growth of artistic handicrafts, including Song Hy and Nguyen Van Trong (embroidery); Nguyen Van To (inlaying); Dao Thi Suu, Dao Van Can, Tran Tam, and Nguyen Van Quay (baked earthenware); Duong Van Lu (wood engraving); Dinh Van Thanh (lacquer); Le Van Van (ceramics), all of whom are elders; Bui Van Ve (oil paints); Nguyen Van Khieu, a veteran craftsman, and Nguyen Quant Trung, a young worker (woven rattan and bamboo), etc. Craftsmen and skilled workers are exemplary representatives of traditional handicraft areas and people's ways of life. To maintain and preserve traditional crafts does not simply mean to conduct research and store precious models and objects. Most important is the need to put in place a contingent of young, artistic handicraft workers endowed with an ideal and high vocational skills, making it possible for them to carry on our forefathers' technical and artistic traditions.

In past years, unions of cooperatives in many provinces and cities have developed a policy aimed at encouraging and mobilizing skilled workers and craftsmen to contribute their talents to society. However, during all these years the effort to research the past and collect documents and experiences has just reached the stage of how to put that knowledge into practice. The Central Union of Cooperatives has begun to cooperate with the Ministries of Culture, Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union central committee to organize our participation in international artistic handicraft expositions and guide localities to send their unique products to annual economic and technical fairs. Based on these objective realities, a national craftsmen policy is being prepared by the Institute of Arts and Crafts subordinate to the Central Union of Cooperatives for submission to the state for approval and implementation nationwide. To accelerate production of consumer and export goods, small industry and handicraft cooperatives must urgently raise product quality, technically and artistically as well. An in-depth investment goal of unions of cooperatives at various levels is to band together with domestic colleges to enroll qualified cooperative members in regular and on-the-job college classes. In recent years, craftsmen and skilled workers have contributed their works to international artistic handicraft expositions under the sponsorship of the association of sculptors. Moreover, many painters have cooperated with and helped artistic handicraft installations to devise new models for personnel training. This is an organic and strategic linkage aimed at bringing scientific, technical and artistic research in small industry and handicrafts to a higher level.

To speak of handicrafts and artistic handicrafts is to evoke our people's rich potential. In addition, this mighty production force lies for the most part in the collective economic sector of small industry and handicrafts.

The task of striving to produce a great many high-quality artistic handicraft products requires of the small industry and handicraft sector to improve management, rearrange production, exploit all existing capabilities, and conduct association and cooperation with ministries and technical sectors, using all these combined forces to achieve comprehensive production growth and enable our commodities to make a richer and more varied showing in international markets.

9213/9435  
CSO: 4209/210

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

READER CRITICIZES COMMON PRACTICE OF BRIBERY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Dec 85 p 15

[Article by Dao Dung Hoa: "The Director's Price"]

[Text] I was in the process of gathering building materials to have my house built despite my low salary and absence of authority. I tried to rake my mind to come up with a list of acquaintances I had made since my childhood. The key thing was to list those with influence and power. Chances were that through them I would be able to buy some building materials at low prices. Otherwise, it would be a problem. A few days later, I went to Section B building materials enterprise whose director was someone I had known the years we had been on Youth Union assignments. I stayed around striking up conversations with some employees there, trying to find out what materials the enterprise would probably sell to me and at what price. (I told myself, "I've got to be smart!"). Running into an acquaintance, I quickly opened my cigarette pack to offer him a cigarette and then told him about my intention. The fellow let me know lined bricks and cement were sold here but only to high-ranking officials and acquaintances. Prices varied depending on different kinds ranging from .6, .7, .85 or 1 dong, even to 1.5 dong per brick. He said, "We usually whisper to each other that this is the director's price, that is, the price determined for everybody by the director." The fellow then told me in a whisper, "Please keep this secret, otherwise we will be dressed down." I thanked him softly and took off.

A few days later, taking advantage of a Sunday evening, I prepared my small tribute: .5 kg of top-quality tea, a couple of packs of filtered cigarettes, .5 kg of candy, together with an application letter, earnestly written and stamped in bright red by the authorities. At the director's residence, after some usual greetings and questions about his work assignment, his family and home welfare, I displayed my tribute on the cabinet counter and opened the candy boxes for the director's children. Then I brought up my letter requesting purchase of building materials. After citing a host of difficulties, the director finally approved my request to let me buy Type A lined bricks at .65 dong each, number 400 cement at 250 dong per quintal. I was elated upon getting back the approved cover letter. With a quick calculation of an economic problem in my head, I already "saved" half of the would-be expenses. I was wondering how many people before me had received such happiness from the director.

I get it now! That is what is meant by the director's price!

13091/13167  
CSO: 4209/208

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ADHERENCE TO STATE DISCIPLINE ON NEW PRICE SYSTEMS URGED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Pham Gia Binh, chief of the Bureau of Synthesis of the Municipal Price Commission: "Observe State Discipline on Price; Resolutely Preserve the New Price System and Its Equilibrium; Maintain the Buying Power of Money and Stabilize Our Living Conditions"]

[Text] The state has implemented a new wage structure and promulgated new price systems. It is extremely important now that the new price system and a price equilibrium be maintained at any cost.

Resolution No 38/NQ-TU dated 19 September 1985 of the municipal party organization emphasized that, "in order to successfully solve issues related to prices, wages, and money, we shall make any necessary efforts to get hold of goods and money, we shall efficiently use money to buy goods, and we shall step up market reform and management. The state must absolutely control and direct the market and enable itself to bring all economic components into the orbit of socialism. The state plan shall be the focus for economic activities, and the price systems, primarily those of staple commodities, shall be strictly adhered to. Those measures shall maintain the buying power of the new currency and stabilize living conditions."

A viable price system will, in the first place, need an immediate re-organization of production and communications so that production can be developed with higher output, quality, and efficiency, and that abundant and reasonably priced products can be made to compensate for operating expenses, to accumulate state assets, and to satisfy consumer wants.

In order to achieve the above tasks, in terms of industrial, small industry and handicraft production, lowering product cost is a vital issue. Based on prevailing situational factors, our potential in lowering product cost can be successfully explored. In the past year, carrying out Resolution No 65/HDBT of the Council of Ministers, we had the opportunity to carefully study this matter under different views, and we have determined that product cost can be lowered. Product cost is a synthesized norm reflecting the results of production and business activities of the operating unit. Although it is affected by many factors,

many levels, and many operational layers in management, yet, the decisive role is still the impact and efforts made by the unit directly in charge. According to the new management structure, product cost has a life-and-death relationship with the production unit. Bearing this premise in mind, production units must formulate a plan to reduce it, including the determination in detail of annual reduction norms in function of rational technical, labor, raw material standards, and of accurate cost computations, and with a consistent effort geared toward management and technical improvement. As directed by Resolution No 38/NQ-TU of the municipal party organization, units that are economically inefficient "shall be disbanded, or, in the case of enterprises suffering continuous business losses, whose product cost is too high, whose products are not quality-guaranteed, and whose assets do not accumulate, shall be converted into cooperatives."

On the basis of production development, the need to make a plentiful amount of goods, the ability of the state to get hold of many products, the expansion and improvement of socialist trade's business and service operations, the prevention of state goods from falling into the hands of free-market dealers, and the deterrence and severe handling of hoarders, smugglers, and illegal traders are most important issues that need hands-on leadership, resolve, and consistency from all sectors and levels in order to create favorable conditions to maintain the new price systems and its equilibrium. If prices are observed, production may be gradually stabilized, and cadres, workers, employees, servicemen, and the people can be assured that the value of their money can be preserved. The socialist commercial sector plays a preponderant role in price stabilization and in strengthening the value of money. Its accrued assets are not generated from buying cheap and selling high, but rather from improving business, raising labor output, accelerating the cycles of goods and capital, and reducing transport cost. In economic accounting and socialist-style business, prices have an important position in the economy and exert a strong interaction in many economic aspects. Wherever leadership is not duly provided for price management, this failure may jeopardize production, the market, the budget, money, and living conditions.

Administrative measures in price management, and in making price posting and selling on posted-price standard-operating procedures, must be integrated with efforts geared toward the expansion of socialist commerce. All state-operated collectives and small businesses alike must comply with determinations on price posting and selling on posted prices. Doing business without price posting or without selling at official prices is illegal. To make it more convenient for the consumer and to avoid confusion, business organizations must make necessary corrections in price lists and labels which will reflect new prices at new currency, and which will be affixed with the seal of an authorized agency. A sense of state discipline must be rigorously observed in complying with price determinations and policies. Production and business units will be strictly prohibited to set at will buying and selling prices, and to

trail the free market, raising prices and causing disturbances for the market and prices. Any price setting or adjustment for new or existing products must be made public by a decision of an authorized agency (the municipal people's committee, the price commission, joint sectors or distributing agencies), and such a decision is the only legal way for price changing and for payments through the bank. Organizations not having business functions will absolutely not do business and not arrange flexible or consent prices at their convenience. All violations of state discipline in the matter of price will be dealt with in a severe and timely manner. Inspection and control agencies and market and price management units will impose appropriate forms of penalties and punishments as determined by the state.

As a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the basis of uniform compliance by all sectors, levels, mass organizations and the whole people, and under the unified leadership of the CPV Central Committee, price management allows market control and assures the effectiveness of the state-directed price system.

For the sake of our national economy, let us overcome any expression of narrow localism and carry out Resolution No 38 of the municipal party organization well in order to contribute to the successful accomplishment of the city's economic and social objectives, and, in the immediate future, to stabilize prices, maintain the buying power of money, and stabilize living conditions.

9458/12640  
CSO: 4209/217

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PRIVATE TRADE REFORM IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Manh Tuong: "Reassignment and Reform of Small Businesses in the Context of Market Management in the Past 3 Months; 7,634 Business Households Transferred to 540 Occupational and Goods Cooperative Teams; Integration of Reform and Management Actions with Educational Measures; Severe Penalties Given Households for Hoarding, Unlawful Price Hiking, and Making Bogus Goods"]

[Text] In the past 3 months, the municipal market reform and management committee has shunted many private businessmen to production and small business cooperative teams, or to joint businesses or partnerships with state-operated business organizations. In cooperation with other functional sectors, the committee intensified its control and inventory activities, staved off corruption and theft of state material supplies and goods, fought hoarding, smuggling, illegal trade and bogus merchandisemaking, and eradicated trading of certain technical supplies on the black market. It paid special attention to rearranging and improving marketplaces, and, taking the subward and village as basic units, it formulated a plan to reassign and reform small businessmen and provided new jobs for them. The committee took a wide range of simultaneous actions pertaining to education of the masses, and administrative and economic measures. Most noteworthy was the fact that its economic approaches were flexible, and instead of "eradicating" small businesses from marketplaces, subwards, and villages--which could have caused a shrinking of the market--it reclassified small businessmen in occupational or goods cooperative teams, and in stores that had entered into business partnerships with state-operated business organizations, placed them in marketing and service cooperatives, or used them as sales representatives or buying agents for state commerce agencies. Due to these concerted actions, the market was supplied with more goods with quality, diversity, and attractiveness. The market reform and management committee, in cooperation with districts, subwards and villages, has completed a thorough survey of small businesses, and a reorganization and improvement of marketplaces. Up to now, in the entire city, 7,634 small businessmen have been transferred to 640 small business cooperative teams. The latter have elected their leaders and assistant

leaders, and begun their operations on a regular pattern. Forty-three business households trading fabrics at the Sat Market have joined in cooperative partnerships with state businesses. In Ngo Quyen District, over 70 percent of private businessmen were placed in small business cooperative teams, and the five largest innercity markets have basically completed the reclassification of private businessmen in occupational and goods teams. The Me Linh and An Bien (Le Chan) subwards were the test sites for the organization and operations of small business cooperative teams under a set of provisional statutes drawn by the municipal people's committee. Other subwards in the same district are following suit. In cooperation with small businessmen, Le Chan District set up stores selling pork, restaurants, and service businesses. The Tran Quang Khai Agricultural and Food Products Corp cooperated with small businessmen in trading shrimp, fish, frogs, eels, turtles, and clams.

Close coordination was achieved between the city market reform and management committee, various levels of government, functional sectors, and subwards and villages in the implementation of reform and management measures which were conducted together with reeducation efforts. Transgressions and breaches of the rules were dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Cooperative stores selling fabrics at the Sat Market, and pork-selling counters at the An Duong Market were so successful in their business operations that they were able to expand and organize additional goods-purchasing teams. Thirty-three subward marketing cooperatives selected and enlisted nearly 100 private merchants in the pork business and made use of their expertise in meat purchasing, slaughtering, and cutting. Before the change, certain supply tables slaughtered 300 pigs daily and were still in short supply of meat; now, in the innercity area, only 100 pigs were butchered by state-operated businesses and 50 by marketing cooperatives, and that was enough to satisfy the needs of the market. Nevertheless, some pork dealers still did their trade stealthily. After the current change, city and district market management elements exerted tight control of this commodity. Business corporations in Hong Bang and Kien An Districts, and the Cau Dat and Thuong Ly subward marketing cooperatives received severe penalties for selling pork at higher prices. Twenty small businessmen at Pham Minh Duc Street, and at the Koan Ket, An Duong and Sat Markets doing business unlawfully had their wares totally confiscated. Six small businessmen on Fifth Street, camouflaging their gas and oil trade behind a snack business, were uncovered by market management groups that recovered over 10,000 liters of gas and oil for the state. Many makers of counterfeited goods were arrested. All their tools and goods were confiscated, and fines ranging from 500 to 1,500 dong were given, such as the case of bogus Song Cau cigarettes on Lan Ong Street, and of bogus beer at 67 To Hieu Court and at A8 Van My. In spite of the fact that the state has prohibited private businessmen from doing business out of their region, private businesswoman Nguyen Thi M. still clandestinely traded between the north and the south through the Thong Nhat Railroad; she was caught red-handed by the city market management group at the Chua Ve Port with 647 meters of imported fabrics, many bottles of foreign liquors, and other goods and supplies.

Recently, it has been customary for some small business cooperative teams, cooperative stores and private businessmen still to practice price hiking and manipulating, and giving loans with exorbitant interest rates, and by the same token, created serious disturbances for the market. It is the policy of the city to apply a special tax for those violators of price discipline. In close cooperation with the market reform and management committee and with the municipal price commission, and in function of price fluctuations, the tax subdivision determined the tax-increase ratio for each variety of goods. There was a perfect synchronization of activities of related sectors, various levels of government, and subwards and villages in this phase of special tax levy. Tax bureaus ordered cadres to cling to their areas of activity, and to make a thorough assessment of the business situation of households. In September, all business households were listed as businesses with taxable income, their income was adjusted, and a special tax rate became applicable for business organizations violating price discipline. In Le Chan District, 1,686 business households had their September tax ratio increased to 298 percent of the August ratio; in the Hong Bang District, the tax ratio was up 30 percent; and the tax ratio of 1,287 households in Ngo Quyen District increased 317 percent. At the Sat and Ga Markets, in cooperation with market management committees and market police stations, tax stations served tax notices to each household. Nguyen Thi K. and Nguyen Thi K., owners of private fabrics booths at the Sat Market who had been dodging tax payments, were compelled to pay tax on a special rate to the state. Nguyen Van C., a bicycle accessory dealer, charged with obstructing the work of tax employees on duty, was arrested. Those were a few instances illustrating the resolute, patient, and rational actions of market-management authorities which stimulated market teams trading in bicycle and motorcycle accessories, straw cushions, dry food, fabrics, cakes and candy, and mirrors and glass at the Sat and Ga Markets in paying in September an amount of tax equal to 250 to 319 percent of the August level. On the contrary, at the Tam Bac Market, coordination between the tax bureau, and the market-management committee was still unsatisfactory, resulting in slow tax collection. In Le Chan District, some small businessmen still delayed their tax payment.

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## AGRICULTURE

### PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION REVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Viet Son: "A Lesson on Agricultural Reformation in Vung Liem"]

[Text] As a traditionally heroic district, Vung Liem had three of its villages commended for their heroism during the anti-U.S. resistance. Ever since the start of socialist transformation and construction, Vung Liem has continuously developed its tradition and proven worthy of its position as a key district and a central region in Cuu Long Province that specializes in growing high-producing rice varieties.

In July this year, Vung Liem once again took pride in being the leading district which had basically completed the agricultural cooperativization movement. With an area of 17,000 hectares of farmland and a population of 150,000, Vung Leim District set up 8 agricultural cooperatives and 499 production collectives and introduced 98.1 percent of all farming households and 98.51 percent of the farmland area into the collective work system. Production developed continuously: The Yearly rice output rose from 3 tons per hectare in 1976 to 6.2 tons per hectare in 1984 and especially to 8 tons per hectare on an area of 10,000 hectares where the crop-cultivation seasons had been rescheduled.

The road leading to the success of the agricultural cooperativization and production movement in Vung Liem District has been a period of very fierce and desperate struggle over the past 7 years from 1978 up to the present. The lessons and experiences drawn while advancing on this road are highly significant with regard to the consolidation and development of this movement.

As a key district of the province during the implementation of Directive No 43 of the Central Committee Secretariat on agricultural transformation, since 1978 the Vung Liem District party committee guided the large-scale building of agricultural production collectives. This task was basically completed by the end of 1978 when the entire district had set up 456 production collectives. However, because of a lack of experience, because production collectives were set up hastily and simplistically only for quantitative purposes at a time when peasants were still unfamiliar with the collective work system and when the standard of collective production management was

still low, because for 2 consecutive years harvests were bad and productivity and volume of production were low due to natural calamities, such as floods and the damage done by grasshoppers, and because the method of distributing income was still irrational--the masses of people lost confidence. This provided an opportunity for the enemy to launch rumors to incite the masses to oppose the cooperativization movement; consequently, this movement slackened off and most of the collectives disintegrated by the end of 1979. The district party committee then quickly drew experiences in leading the cooperativization movement, accurately assessed the harm done by the tendency to achieve great quantities just for the sake of appearance and by the failure to motivate the masses voluntarily to join the collective work system, and measures and forms appropriate to reformation.

After determining the tasks, objectives and steps of the agricultural reformation process, the district party committee immediately organized training forms--such as setting up production solidarity teams on the grounds of the disintegrated collectives in order to acquaint peasants with the collective work method, to lead them to produce according to plan and use scientific and technological advances in production, to perform bookkeeping and calculations and gradually to implement two-way economic contracts to achieve good results. Especially, the district party committee patiently created good models for further expansion; for instance, it intensively guided the founding of Collective No 8 in Hieu Thanh Village; the constant stability and development of this collective served as an example of show the soundness of the collective work system and created conditions for the cooperativization movement to overcome difficulties, to strengthen itself step by step, and to expand. More than 60 percent of collectives dissolved in 1979 but by the end of 1980, Vung Liem managed to reestablish, consolidate and stabilize 51 production collectives and 227 production solidarity teams. In 1981, these figures rose to 64 production collectives and 239 production solidarity teams. In 1982, there were 89 production collectives and 261 production solidarity teams. Late in 1982, inspired by the spirit of Directive No 100 of the party Secretariat on the new contracting mechanism, the cooperativization movement again became effervescent, took on an in-depth dimension, and advanced vigorously, increasing the number of production collectives from 89 to 334 in 1983 and to 535 plus 2 pilot cooperatives by the end of 1984 when production solidarity teams no longer existed. At present, there are 8 cooperatives and 499 production collectives. An inquiry has revealed that 495 production collectives are genuine socialist collective economic units, that 6 cooperatives are good while 2 others are of medium quality, that 16 production collectives are advanced ones, 220 production collectives are good, while 208 others belong to the medium category and 55 others to the weak category.

While taking the right steps forward, Vung Liem has also associated agricultural reformation with production development and reorganization on the district scale. Following the 1978-1979 events, the district party organization has paid the greatest attention to simultaneously conducting three revolutions in the countryside under the condition that as long small-scale production exists, collective work must be organized in order to meet the need to rapidly develop production forces and to achieve higher productivity

and output by applying new technical measures in production, by redistributing the labor force, and by developing various sectors and trades. Along with the gradual consolidation and building of production solidarity teams and production collectives, a technological revolution has been launched vigorously on the farmland. The entire network of level 1 and 2 canals has been urgently dredged. The district has invested in building three electric pump stations and has resolved problems to make the entire water conservancy program convenient. In addition to the draft power provided by buffaloes and oxen, Vung Liem has gradually mechanized soil tilling. Along with investment in chemical fertilizer, green and stable manures have been fully used as principal fertilizers. The district has delineated five economic and technical clusters in the villages of Hieu Thanh, Trung Hiep, Hieu Phung and Quoi Thien and in Vung Leim Town. The cultivation-technique unit has carried out successive experiments in the fields to determine a new allocation of rice varieties suitable to the soil conditions and having high productivity and strong resistance to grasshoppers. Especially since 1983, Vung Liem has conducted a revolution to reschedule cultivation seasons by completely giving up the 10th-month season, discontinuing the spring-summer season, and transferring 5,000 hectares to two production seasons; winter-spring and summer-fall. The area subjected to rescheduled cultivation seasons was raised to 10,000 hectares in 1984 with a yearly yield of 8 tons per hectare, and to 15,000 hectares in 1985. The uniform application of new technical measures has continuously increased agricultural productivity and output. In 1976, the cultivated area was 21,058 hectares with 1.2 times rotation, an average yearly output of 3 tons per hectare and a gross output of 54,750 tons. In 1984, this cultivated area rose to 29,632 hectares with 1.7 times rotation, an average yearly output of 6.2 tons per hectare and a gross output of 108,776 tons—which was nearly double that in 1976. Meanwhile, the number of highly productive collectives also increased gradually. In addition to rescheduling the rice cultivation seasons, Vung Leim has also intensively expanded the cultivation of coconut palms, sugarcane, soy beans and green peas. Just in the first 6 months of 1985, soybean cultivated on 20 hectares grew well and yielded 1.5 tons per hectare on the average; following this experiment, soybeans will be grown as one of the main crops in 1986.

Simultaneously with applying new technical measures to the fields to increase agricultural productivity and output, the Vung Liem district party committee has also guided the uniform building of an agricultural structure throughout the district area and in each production installation. At present, among agricultural cooperatives in Vung Liem, there are 6 installations to dry coconut meat for export, 6 rice mills, 2 installations to produce coconut fiber for export, 2 brick kilns, 1 installation to process animal feed, 1 machine repair shop, 1 carpenter's shop, 10 department stores and restaurants to serve cooperative members, 7 credit units, 1 hog farm, 1 fishery to breed 10,000 fish, and 22,000 ducks.

While guiding the shaping of the agroindustrial structure right in coöollectivized production installations, the district has redeployed the labor force and reorganized production on the district scale. To date, the district has set up 16 state-operated industrial installations, 23 small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, many cooperatives to produce export goods, 8 joint

state-private installations, 8 mills, 5 state-operated mechanical saws, 67 mills with a daily output of under 4 tons, 3 mechanical saws, 21 sugar boilers and 11 sugar crystallizers placed under the management of villages, cooperatives and collectives. In 1984, the output value of industry, small industry and handicrafts was 173.6 million, an 11-fold increase over 1978 which resulted in employment for 6,610 laborers. The socialist commerical network has 189 retail shops representing 70 percent of the retail market turnover.

By combining transformation with production development and reorganization, from 1981 to date, the cooperativization movement in Vung Liem has become ever more stable and has advanced steadily. The number of production collectives and cooperative has increased yearly; the productivity and output of crops has increased steadily; agriculture has been developed gradually and comprehensively together with the development of other sectors and trades. As a result, the district people's standard of living has been heightened with each passing day, from a per capita average of 350 kg of grain in 1976 to 720 kg of grain in 1984. Over the past 9 years, Vung Liem has continuously fulfilled and even overfulfilled the grain mobilization norm and has become the district which has mobilized the largest amount of grain in the province (19,590 tons in 1976, 33,062 tons in 1984, and 25,500 tons in the first 6 months of 1985).

To develop the cooperativization movement and improve its quality, Vung Liem has considered cadre training a decisive factor for the movement. In addition to sending cadres to study at central and provincial schools, the district has, therefore, taken the initiative to train right in the district a body of cadres to manage production collectives. The number of cadres trained in the district was 876 in 1982, 1,224 in 1983, 1,680 in 1984, and 1,266 in the first 6 months of 1985. So far, all these trained cadres actively participated in the cooperativization movement and 70 to 80 percent of them have fairly good qualifications.

After stabilizing production collectives, making progress in production, improving the managerial standard of trained cadres, increasing their number, and enhancing their qualities, the district party committee has boldly guided the upgrading of the collectives' scale under the form of collective combines--a transitional step to prepare for their advance to the cooperative level. Since early 1984, many collective combines made up of progressive production collectives were founded and by the end of 1984, two of them--one in Hieu Xuan Hamlet, Hieu Thanh Village, and another in An Dien Hamlet, Trung Hieu Village--proved to be the best and were, therefore, promoted to the cooperative level. At present, the number of cooperatives and collective combines is larger than in the past.

To date, Vung Liem has basically completed agricultural reformation but because nearly half of all production collectives are still of average quality and weak, it is necessary to strengthen and improve them, to pay due attention to their quality, to constantly enhance their socialist character and, at the same time, to continuously perfect the new agricultural production relationships and coordinate this task with industrial and commercial reformation.

A staunch revolutionary tradition, the existence of favorable natural conditions, the drawing of valuable experiences from socialist transformation and construction in the recent past, and the enlightenment provided by Resolution No 8 of the party Central Committee, (session IV)--all this constitutes basically favorable conditions for Vung Liem to advance steadily and win greater success in socialist transformation and construction.

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CSO: 4209/190

## AGRICULTURE

### EXPANSION OF HANDICRAFTS IN AGRICULTURE URGED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Nguyen Duc Hoi: "How To Develop Handicrafts in Agriculture?"]

[Text] 1. In our country, handicrafts in agriculture came into existence and developed very early. In recent years especially, they have recorded new progress, achieving a higher and higher position in economic and social life. In 1984, handicrafts in agriculture attained a value of 3.69 billion dong (at 1982 fixed prices), equal to nearly 43 percent of that of professional handicrafts and to 9.1 percent of the gross nationwide output of small-industry handicrafts.

In 1985, handicrafts in agriculture were estimated at 5.4 billion dong. In 1986, their value may reach 6.7 billion dong.

Handicrafts in agriculture supply a very important quantity of means of production to agriculture, capital construction, and agricultural transportation; they also supply some consumer goods to the people and contribute a very important quantity of commodities to state export.

Our country has plenty of manpower, and development of handicrafts in agriculture can involve large numbers of laborers in making products for society. In the past few years alone, we have attracted tens of thousands of laborers, contributing to the division of labor at grassroots and local levels.

Since budgetary limitations do not permit instant and simultaneous building of major industrial installations and since development of handicrafts in agriculture does not require big investments, we can rely on people's contributions to make the most of traditional skills, manpower, and raw materials scattered across the nation in organizing commodity production to meet the needs of social life. Handicrafts in agriculture clearly enjoy striking advantages and a very important position. However, in many places they are still constrained; worse yet, they do not even exist in some. The tendency to slight handicrafts and treat handicrafts in agriculture as avocations, still remains intact.

2. Currently, to successfully associate agriculture with industry at the district level, it is economically and socially fitting to develop and accelerate handicraft production in agriculture. This is also a requirement of the transitional period to socialism. At present, development of handicrafts in agriculture in our country boasts many advantages:

--The countryside has been rearranging production, perfecting the managerial structure, and carrying out product contracting with labor groups and laborers and is considering redivision of labor in production units, cooperatives, and even cooperative-member families. A labor component has switched from full-time agricultural production to trades. Handicrafts formerly seen as avocations in the family and agriculture have now grown into a main occupation for agricultural cooperatives in many localities. Three main production components of agriculture--cultivation, animal husbandry and handicrafts--have achieved a relatively rational development ratio.

--Handicrafts are appropriate forms for association with agriculture at the grassroots level, meeting the agricultural sector's needs for ordinary tools, building materials and processing of small-scale, scattered agricultural products. It can even fully utilize the leisure time of secondary family laborers and cooperative members to make products for society.

--Handicrafts in agriculture have favorable conditions for comprehensive, strong and stable growth, due to abundant local raw materials, manpower, and adequate grain supply by agriculture.

--Currently, most handicrafts in agriculture fully avail themselves of existing local installations, including "dinh" [communal places in villages], pagodas, churches, storehouses, drying yards, etc, making it possible for cooperatives to slash expenditures otherwise needed for building production facilities.

3. In both the near and distant future, we must even more continue to speed up handicraft production in agriculture to partly meet consumer and export needs.

In light of these major goals, handicrafts in agriculture should:

--Make consumer goods: Concentrating on commodities capable of fully utilizing local raw materials--rattan and bamboo articles, rush mats, silk weaving, consumer metalware for peasant use, carpentry units to turn out household items, earthenware and ceramicware in accordance with local consumer habits and likings.

--Make products in support of agriculture: On the one hand, we should ensure adequate production of ordinary agricultural tools, including grass rakes, hoes, and small and large sickles in response to local and seasonal needs, local farming traditions and topographical and soil characteristics. On the other, we should apply ourselves to repairing these agricultural implements. In places with limemaking potential, we should pay attention to its production to transform soil, thus helping expand intensive cultivation and develop new rural areas.

--Make export goods: This is a very important field, not only for handicrafts in agriculture but also for the entire national economy in general. We should focus especially on some export commodities made from rattan, bamboo, redwood, and rush, and on other artisan export items. Most of these products can be made by fully utilizing domestic raw materials and peasant handiness. In addition, if conditions permit we should process such agricultural exports as ginger, chili, garlic, etc, contributing to increasing the income and accumulated capital of cooperatives.

--Process grain and food: First of all, we should concentrate on processing subsidiary food crops (potatoes, manioc, corn), sauces, soybean thick sauce, and pickled vegetables; making bean curds; processing sugar and honey with manual or semimechanical means; hulling and polishing rice; grinding flour for children; and making vermicelli from *Polygonatum giganteum* and animal feed, etc.

Depending on areas--lowland, midland and highland--and on local situations, we should group production units into clusters or organize joint production with a view to exploiting and utilizing all sources of agricultural products and byproducts.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIBERY IN SALE OF TILES TO CO-OP MEMBERS DISCLOSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Poem by Nguyen Trung Kien, of Hai Hung Province: "Waiting for Red Tiles"]

[Text] The Doan Dao cooperative in my native village  
Owns many brick, tile and limestone kilns.  
Since construction had begun according to the housing project,  
Cooperative members had to buy red tiles for roofing.  
Much to their surprise, tiles have been late in coming  
Five years have gone by but the tiles are still lingering somewhere. (\*)  
Despite repeated requests, reminders and entreaties,  
The tiles are still nowhere to be found.  
Some people have received plenty of tiles anyway  
Because after a money talk, tiles can be taken home right away.  
For those not knowing how to offer a tip,  
The tiles seem to have no wings and so cannot fly to destination.  
Let us ask Mr Cadre in charge of the building movement:

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(\*) Members of the Doan Dao cooperative, Phy Tien District, paid money to buy tiles as far back as 1980 but so far have not yet received them.

Cooperative members have been waiting for so long  
How can you ignore their plight?  
Do you know that their house roofs are leaking  
And badly in need of red tiles?

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MANUFACTURING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Ngo Van Minh, MS: "Five Years of Achievements of the Technical Improvement Program in Construction Materials Production"]

[Text] The program of application of technical progress in construction materials production is a key state project starting in 1981. Its objective is "to use to the optimum all existing production resources and capabilities in the production of a large variety of construction materials with high quality in order to support industrial and general construction and export...", which is carried out in the following tasks:

- surveys of existing production resources and capabilities;
- rational use of natural resources and industrial discards in the development of construction materials production;
- research and development of new construction materials;
- application of technical progress in the improvement of production technique and equipment, gradual improvement of product quality, saving of energy, fuel, raw materials, and material supplies.

After 5 years of activity, the program has developed nearly 40 themes of scientific and technical research and in economic management of construction materials, centered in 7 areas:

1. Investigation and surveys of construction materials production resources and capabilities, formulation of projects and forecasts for the development of the construction sector, as well as establishment of statutes and procedures that will actively contribute to production organization and management, and to the exploitation, use, and protection of construction materials resources.
2. Technical research for the production of different varieties of cement, other adhesive products, and related additives.
3. Technical research for the production of construction ceramics, porcelain, and fire-resistant materials.
4. Use of Vietnamese sand-quartz mixture in the manufacturing of high-quality crystal.

5. Establishing raw materials and product norms.

6. Improvement of equipment specialized in the production of construction materials.

7. Economic issues in construction materials production, and distribution and communications.

Based on survey reports concerning the development of the construction materials industry from 1960 to 1980, studies were continued on the distribution of construction materials minerals having high economic value, on potential and capabilities in using industrial discards in the country to make construction materials, and on forecasting scientific and technical progress in the construction materials industry from now until the year 2000 which will serve as the basis for a development strategy of the construction materials industry for as far as the year 2010.

With resources and production capabilities on hand, many scientific and technical themes of the program have been thoroughly completed from research to production on an industrial scale, allowing the production of many new products with high economic and technical efficiency. The following are some themes that have achieved good results and some new products that have been assessed as having high value:

Research on continuous line production of white cement in existing upright kilns was done at the cement plants of He Duong (Ha Nam Ninh), Phu Thinh (Hoang Lien Son), Phuong Hai (Thuan Hai), and Thanh Ba (Vinh Phu), contributing to addressing the current needs in white cement for the production of decorative materials, and for the completion and upgrading the quality and attractiveness of construction projects.

Research in production of calcinic cement capable of withstanding a 150-degree C temperature and a 500-atmosphere pressure, used in oil and gas exploratory drilling and extraction. Five hundred tons of this new variety of cement produced by the Haiphong cement plant was tested at Well No 105 Tien Hai, and was assessed as having the same technical standards as the product made in the Soviet Union. We are stepping up large-scale production of this material to support the development of the national oil and gas industry. Cement and concrete additives are excellent technical achievements that are used in a quite widespread manner in the Da River hydroelectric project, saving a large volume of technical materials.

Research and production of S4 fire-resistant bricks with domestic raw materials. The product attained foreign quality standards, and its production can be developed to address the needs of the cement industry.

The 35-kv high-voltage crystal isolator was studied and produced on an industrial scale, partially replacing those imported and contributing to gradually overcome difficulties encountered in the supply of this material for the electrical sector.

Research on zirconium silicate found in domestic sea sand ore was successfully conducted. The mineral is used in making white opaque glaze which is used in the ceramics and porcelain industry, replacing the imported material with high economic-efficiency results.

The following three themes of the program have been given patents by the State Science and Technology Commission and awarded medals at economic and technical fairs:

- chemical additive KDT2;
- 35-kv crystal isolators;
- white opaque zirconium silicate glaze.

Fourteen other themes were well evaluated by the Ministry of Construction and are in the preapplication stage, such as supersoft and sticky additive, construction colors and ceramics colors, and other research themes, such as glazed tiles, nonbaked bricks and tiles, use of thermal power plant ashes in making adhesives, and mechanical-testing equipment for cement. Those innovative ideas and applications significantly contributed to the development of the construction materials industry in our country.

The important role of economic management science in production matters causes the program to give due consideration to the economic impact on construction materials research and application. In the process of industrialization, new or additional investments are needed in many construction materials projects. Therefore, the formulation, evaluation and review of economic and technical themes whose end purpose is the most rational investment in projects, must be based upon efficient scientific and technical research integrated with sound economic management procedures and appropriate implementation measures, the latter being supported by written documents structuring the contents and the process of establishing and reviewing economic and technical themes which must be thoroughly studied and methodically applied.

The research theme pertaining to industrial price systems and construction materials supply procedures in the entire country and for each zone consistent with current local situations, is most indispensable and urgent. Those systems and procedures are the economic basis for assisting production and business organizations in making their ventures profitable. As a matter of fact, reports originated from the research have been consolidated and disseminated by way of occupational directives in the framework of production leadership actions directly supporting the formulation and implementation of the 1986-1990 plan.

Evaluating the 5-year achievements of the program of application of scientific and technical progress in construction materials, the most notable observation was the fact that the scientific and technical and economic management themes stemmed from real-life situations and addressed the current social and production pressing needs. Research results did not stay idle in laboratories belonging to the institutes of construction materials, of economic construction, of the federation of construction materials engineering, and of universities, but were quickly applied by production units.

Due to a three-pronged coordination pattern between research, production and application, laboratory research time was shortened, research results were rapidly applied in production, and research application was efficient.

In addition to the Institute of Construction Materials which was the lead agency, the program benefited technical and material supply support from the Vietnamese Institute of Sciences, the Nuclear Institute, the Institute of Construction Materials Science and Technology, the Institute of Water Conservancy Science and Technology, the Institute of Metallurgy, the Institute of Geology and Minerals, the Construction, Water Conservancy, Polytechnic and Consolidated Universities, other technological programs, and from domestic and foreign scientists and technicians. Due to this strong support, many difficulties were overcome, and many research themes were highly successful and attained economic and social objectives.

The attainment of those objectives was due also to the diligence and resourcefulness of the program's executive committee and of the group of theme directors under the correct leadership and efficient assistance of the Ministry of Construction, the State Science and Technology Commission, and the Ministry of Finance that created favorable conditions for the program to grow and succeed.

The above-mentioned achievements demonstrate that the program's scientific and technical endeavors are geared toward the right direction and running smoothly. They illustrate the accomplishment of fundamental goals delineated since the inception of the program, and of the observance of project scheduling and related state regulations. They will serve as the solid basis for the pursuit of the program in the next 5-year plan, 1986-1990, with better results.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NEW MATERIAL SUCCESSFULLY TESTED IN CERAMICS INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Engineer Ngo Quy Diep: "White Opaque Glaze Obtained from Domestic Sea Sand Ore"]

[Text] Take a stroll anywhere on the coastline from Mon Cay to Phan Thiet and we would see scattered patches of black sand, also called sea sand ore, formed in layers and stretching along the water's edge.

Vietnamese scientists had already discovered and used the mineral in the 1970's. After some of its scarce and valuable components are extracted and used in the manufacturing of high-technology materials, it leaves a residue containing a substantial amount of zirconium silicate which is a valuable raw material for the ceramics and porcelain industry.

In 1982, the Institute of Construction Materials did research on the use of zirconium silicate extracted from sea sand ore in the production of ceramics and porcelain construction and civilian-use materials.

In the ceramics and porcelain industry, several varieties of white opaque glaze obtained from average-quality raw materials were used in the manufacturing of many products with high economic value.

Before, tin oxide was usually used as an opacity stimulant. The material is expensive and requires strict adherence to drastic technical conditions in the process of its use, therefore, production organizations that were not equipped with precision equipment were reluctant to use it. Research was then pursued for another opacity stimulant which would be capable of doing the job with a more extended mixture of raw materials and a higher baking temperature, yet, not too sensitive to the baking environment, and which would be able to serve as the best primer for ceramics and porcelain colors. Zirconium silicate is the only material meeting the above requirements. Therefore, it was used in a quite widespread manner by the Thanh Thanh tile plant, the Thien Thanh sanitation appliance porcelain plant (Ho Chi Minh City), the Dong Nai artistic ceramics plant, the Hanoi construction ceramics plant (Hanoi), and by other ceramics production organizations. The material had been previously imported at high prices which used to change abruptly, and required substantial amounts of foreign currency.

There was close cooperation between the Institute of Construction Materials, the Institute of Metallurgy and the Nuclear Institute in the research on zirconium silicate in our sea sand ore. As a result, zirconium with over 90 percent purity was obtained and tested in industry. The material was used at the Thanh Thanh tile plant to manufacture over 35,000 tiles baked in a (tu-men-mup) kiln run by oil at 920 degrees C and gave the following results in terms of glazed surfaces: excellent gloss, no shrinking, no cracks, and the tile quality was similar to an identical sample made with imported zirconium. The material also allowed the determination of technical parameters in the glazed tile industry.

In November 1984, the Science and Technology Commission of the Ministry of Construction assessed that zirconium extracted from domestic sea sand ore addresses technical requirements in making white opaque glaze used in the manufacturing of glazed tiles and can replace the same imported material. The commission also recommended that the state invest in the construction of a facility to extract zirconium.

In 1985, the zirconium theme was awarded a patent by the state Science and Technology Commission.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### CLUTTERING OF SIDEWALKS BY VENDORS DECRIED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Dec 85 p 14

[Article by Linh Lan: "Hanoi Sidewalk Talk"]

[Text] I would like to make my apology for giving you readers a 100-percent sidewalk talk. But this is not a "tall" story, the one that idlers have handy to amuse one another. This is a true story, so reliable that all of us know it.

From ancient times to this 20th century, in big and small cities all over the world, sidewalks have commonly been used for pedestrians to walk on. Sidewalk usage as such does not only represent a civilized practice of city dwellers but has also set up public codes and governmental regulations that everybody must comply with responsibly.

Believe it or not, at the present time, in the mid 1980's of the 20th century, right in the capital of Hanoi--the biggest economic and cultural center of the country, available usage of many sidewalks has been greatly abused for many purposes. An overall look indicates that the "cultural characteristics" of the streets in Hanoi have been arbitrarily pushed under by businessminded people.

The following are some examples:

The area near the open market on Hue Street is a large commercial center in Hanoi predominantly selling bicycle and motocycle accessories. There are already quite a few marketing households with storefront windows. But not only those! There are also hundreds of peddlers and retailers sitting in groups of some three to five on the sidewalk with their bikes and motocycles parked in a bulky and disorderly manner. The pedestrians crossing this part of the sidewalk cannot help feeling irritated by the medley. Those who occupy the sidewalks obviously give priority to their personal interest over the inconvenience of pedestrians working their way along the sidewalks or unwillingly stepping down into the street and have caused a deterioration in the orderly flow of traffic.

Individual peddlers causing confusion, blocking the passage of people on the sidewalks is still somehow understandable. But even collective economic

installations blatantly block the previously well-established lines of communication: Everyone walking on Tran Quy Cap Street was surprised to see a row of cooperative stores occupying the whole sidewalk leading to the railroad station. We can name sundry goods stores, grocer's shops, stationery and bookstores, food booths (so-called cooperative stores according to the billboards put up upon opening). The street to the railroad station, already made narrow and crowded by the heavy flow of people, becomes even more crowded during arrivals of train passengers.

Governmental organizations and establishments should have set good examples in complying with the rules for the people to emulate. But based on some unknown policies and decisions, they have been mushrooming chaotically. It is necessary to expand business in collective economic areas to narrow down the free market by degrees, responding to the people's consumption needs in accordance with the socialist development regulations. But in our opinion, subward and district cooperatives should only have expanded within their business production areas. If it was for production and business that they had to "cut in" the sidewalks, first they violated the city codes and second, not only did not win the people's hearts, but also give a bad impression to the visitors from distant places outside Hanoi.

The above-mentioned does not include the fact that cars, trucks (sometimes even heavy-duty ones) were seen parked imposingly on the sidewalks.

This kind of "sidewalk talk" has been going around quite a bit among city dwellers at home, in factories, and in offices. Do the authorities know about it? We are sure that the Public Security Service, the Communications and Transportation Service, the (Urban Projects Service) and the people's committee at different levels are all aware of this. A while ago, this "sidewalk talk" was brought up and discussed extensively by the authorities in airy, neat, and clean office buildings. But why are these sidewalks still being occupied (not mentioning that many are very filthy)? Why has the Hanoi sidewalks' traditional and cultural look not been restored?

We would earnestly like to point out some direct causes for the confusion: First, public awareness at significant authority levels for a lawful, orderly, and cultural way of living is still very low.

Second, sidewalk abuses have not been properly handled. Moreover, lack of regular prosecution and tight control of violations has minimized the efficiency of governmental management and hence a disregard of the law has psychologically developed among the public.

Third, concerns regarding setting up centralized areas, building new markets, remodeling the old ones in populated areas have not been up to the people's expectations to solve their consumption and trade needs.

The sidewalk talk is not meant to be a loud cry. But, to think about it seriously, the problem deserves public concern, especially by the authorities. They should inflict strict measures upon those intentional violators to create a positive move in the area of communications in general and of sidewalk communications in particular.

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### HANOI'S POPULATION GROWTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Hoan: "The Issues of Population and Family Planning in Hanoi in the Recent Past]

[Text] As it is true for many other localities in our country, population has been and is a pressing and searing issue that needs to be solved as soon as possible for Hanoi. Immigration and rapid population growth have caused the population of Hanoi to increase at a fast pace in the past 3 decades (from 1954 to 1985). In 1954, with an area of 152 square km, Hanoi had 380,000 people. After the first expansion (in 1961), with an area of 586 square km, Hanoi had 910,000 inhabitants, and after the second expansion (in 1979), both the population and area of Hanoi increased to 2.57 million and 2,139 square km.

By 1984, the population of Hanoi numbered about 2.77 million, while the area remained the same as that of 1979. With a small area and a large population, the Hanoi's population density was the second highest in our country, trailing only Ho Chi Minh City: it was 2,605 persons per square km in 1978. In innercity areas, the density was even higher, with around 4,000 persons per square km. The quality of life of the people of Hanoi has been gravely affected in many respects because of the heavy population pressure.

Cultivable land is seriously limited in Tu Liem and Thanh Tri districts. Housing for the people and for cadres, workers, and employees in innercity areas is acutely short, with an average per capita of under 4 square meters.

Many families with large numbers of children live in extremely confined spaces. Problems in matters of law and order and public safety are the most complex, primarily in densely populated areas such as ports, bus stations, and marketplaces. The needs in the service area increase rapidly.

Compared with the economic and social development in Hanoi, the overly rapid population growth was the cause for many heavy and serious problems. Let us take an example: every year, Hanoi's population increases by 68,000 to 70,000 persons. To ensure the same living conditions existing today for the number of additional children, each year, Hanoi must supply additionally 3,264 tons of rice, 27 million of meters of fabrics, 136,000 square meters of

housing, 70 pediatry doctors, 1,555 children groups with 9,700 kindergarten teachers, 340 elementary classrooms and 200 secondary classrooms with 600 teachers, etc. Other needs are not included.

It is estimated that at the present growth rate (about 2 percent), in the year 2000, the population of Hanoi will be 3.7 million.

If no measures are quickly taken to decrease the natural population growth rate to an appropriate level, it would be extremely difficult for us to maintain the present living standards, let alone to improve them.

Hanoi keeps striving for its family planning campaign and has so far achieved encouraging successes. In 1976, the natural population growth rate was 2.1 percent; in 1980, it came down to 1.6 percent (approaching the excellent growth rate of 1.2 percent determined by population scientists.) Nevertheless, after the incorporation of a number of districts and towns, the rate increased to 2.2 percent, compared with 1981-1982.

Although it was launched for over nearly two decades, it was not until 1981 that the family planning campaign experienced some change. The years 1984 and 1985 were milestones for a thorough and vigorous transformation in quality as well as in quantity, in width as well as in depth, of Hanoi's population and planned parenthood work. According to the municipal population and family planning commission, by the end of 1984, there were 56 villages meeting the "five completion" standard in family planning, 50 agencies and enterprises meeting the same standard, 25 health units exceeding their targets, 14 leadership committees and mass organizations being very active, and 15 individuals obtaining exceptional results, and, with those achievements, the municipal people's committee awarded commendation certificates for 175 units and individuals and cash awards amounting to 347,310 dong (old currency).

In the first 6 months of 1985, although the total number of persons using contraceptive measures and having abortions has increased compared with the same period in 1984, targets were not met. In particular, the number of women taking sterilization was lower than in the same period.

The most successful and commendable units were the districts of Thach That, Gia Lam and Phuc Tho, the town of Son Tay and its four innercity districts, and the progressive models were the Hanoi textile enterprise, Xuan Non Village (Dong Anh), Yen My Village (Thanh Tri), Thinh Quang Subward (Dong Da District), and the family planning leadership committee of Dong Anh District. The latter was the leader of the entire municipality because it had a vigorous family planning movement in its whole territory. As of mid-April 1985, the district had completed 75 percent of its annual plan.

Contrary to those progressive models, some other districts and villages had a weak or very weak family planning movement, such as the districts of Tu Liem, Thanh Tri and Soc Son. There were numerous causes leading to this regrettable situation, but the chief one lay in the lack of a sensitive, strong, and resolute leadership of various levels of the party and government. Some cadres and party members failed to set a good example and still gave

birth to many children, including the worst case of a cadre who fathered eight children. As a consequence, they were unable to teach the people to do family planning. Local family planning leadership committees were not active enough and still expected the public health service and the women's association to do the job without their getting involved. In sum, population work was not given serious consideration, rather it was overlooked.

In order to attain the objectives of the 1985 and 1986 population plan, Hanoi has no other choice but to rapidly strengthen the population and family planning apparatus of various levels and enable them to provide adequate leadership and monitoring. Leadership and propaganda cadres must be exemplary and work more diligently and efficiently. All levels and sectors must have a plan to closely monitor the population of their units, and monitor subordinate units in the strict execution of measures set forth by the municipality's population and family planning commission, namely, to campaign for each family to register its family planning objectives, to encourage contraceptive and sterilization measures, to invite closer coordination of activities between basic social organizations, to step up propaganda and educational activities for the benefit of related subjects, to provide technical services for the right subjects in a timely, convenient, and safe manner, to carry out family planning encouragement measures, to encourage learning about family planning, and to learn from progressive models.

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## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "Encouraging Results of the Electronic Technology Program"]

[Text] To study and put into application the processes of fabrication of electronic materials and products constitute the content of the electronic technology program, a focal point of state-level importance administered by the Vietnam Institutes of Science. The program includes five issues and has the cooperation of six ministries and general departments, besides over 200 scientists participating in the investigation of 30 research topics, in 2 trial manufacturing tasks and in the organization of 2 production chains. Nine new products are being projected for production. After five years of activity (1981-1985), the program has obtained very encouraging results.

Regarding the production of high quality semiconductor materials, there have been many very practical yet fundamental results of research that include important structural tests, physical tests, and material defect tests, etc. which form a good basis for the building of appropriate processes for applying to the manufacture and fabrication of silicon semiconducting materials and of semiconducting alloys. In particular, we have been successful in the laboratory manufacture of light-emitting diode [LED] parts by the epitaxial method so as to produce small lots of photo diode silicon parts (producing 5000/year) and red light emitting diodes, thus meeting domestic requirements. Many research and production units that have used these parts have given them a good grade, considering their quality to be equivalent to that of parts imported from abroad. The state assessment council evaluates highly the results that have so far been obtained and considers them to be actual scientific and technological progresses.

The program also successfully studied the planning and set up the laboratory production of semiconductor parts and electronic microcircuits, producing tens of thousands of transistors and 1 and 10 ampere diodes, thus contributing to rapidly increasing the variety of goods serving both internal and export requirements, thousands of MOS and linear microcircuits, as well as tens of quality and advanced process mechanical and electronic devices.

In the production of finished and semi-finished products for special use in radioelectronic equipment, the program has also been able to set up manufacturing processes that are relatively stable in order to produce each year 10 tons of piezo ceramics, ceramic capacitors and resistors, ferrite materials and magnetic alloys such as anisotropic barium ferrite. We are also producing small lots of many varieties of soft magnetic ferrite used in high frequency smelting furnaces, high pressurizers, supersonic transmitters, polymer products to cover photoelectric devices, insulating mica glue, opaque materials used in the production of electromagnetic wiring, and rare earth, magnetic materials. The program also successfully manufactured solar battery panels from monocrystal silicon chips (the kind that has not been polished) of 0.5 volt and of 20 milliampere/cm<sup>2</sup> strength. Using a process of selenium filtering that has reached a high degree of purity, the program has been able to produce electric printing selenium sheets that answer the technical requirements and that are of comparable quality with those produced abroad; every year, the program can supply some 500 sheets of selenium for printing and photographic requirements within the country while at the same time manufacturing on a trial basis X-ray photographing selenium sheets with good results.

Regarding research into various methods to raise the reliability of electronic equipment in the physical conditions of Vietnam, one must mention the results of research meant to raise the efficiency of the automation system and of the electronic equipment at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, the planning and successful manufacture of a channel assembler [?] (GK-3) that works stably in the tropical conditions of Vietnam, as well as the manufacture of some other computer equipment.

Generally speaking, the results of research of the program regarding the semiconductor materials (silicon and semiconducting alloys) and other materials available in our country such as magnetic materials, rare earth, ceramics and porcelain, polymers, etc. have formed a good first step toward a material basis and understanding that would serve as the foundations for the development of the electronic industry in our country. We have mastered the blueprinting and setting up of manufacturing processes to produce a number of initially important semiconducting parts and mechanic-electronic hardware. Especially in the field of micro electronics, the cutting edge of the electronic technology of our days, we are advocating measures to put into quick application the technological progresses of the world. The outstanding characteristics of the program is that we have striven to link the research with production; the number of participating enterprises is large and there have been research topics that show the close linkage with production such as the ferrite-based materials, the pH measuring machine, the exploitation of the automation system at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, etc.

By now, the program has 6 products that are assessed to be of national level and by the beginning of 1986 there will be 10 more such products. Thus, after 5 years of operations the program has some 16 new products that can go into production. The two trial manufacturing tasks have basically been completed, namely the manufacturing production chain for 100T/year of barium ferrite powder and the large repair chain for computer equipment. While the program is being implemented, there have been hundreds of research and development

agreements signed with the production units valued at 1.2 million dong and some 5 million dong have been earned from the sale of the program's research products, 5 new labs have been formed and tens of others have been upgraded, and the ranks of research cadres have matured fast. The program has led to the publication of 80 journal articles inside and outside of Vietnam, 200 scientific reports, and there have been 4 candidate dissertations that have been successfully defended relating to the topics covered by the program.

There are, however, many difficulties that limit the results of the program. A peculiarity of electronic technology is that some research results do not have to be developed outside in large enterprises. Research laboratory can produce answers for the immediate needs of the whole country. All that is needed is a little capital.

The results of the electronic technology program express the serious working spirit and the determination of the industry's personnel to achieve in outstanding manner the objectives that have been set forth. The program's products can be seen as the songs of creative labor of the collective of scientists who overreach themselves to master this new technological field, something that many generations of Vietnamese have aspired to do.

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